The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5188. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Death of Lord Brougham, Ex-Chancellor of England.

Proposed Extension of the Prusso-American Nationality Treaty.

Austria to Protect its Jewish Subjects in Turkey.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of Lord Brougham, Ex-Chancellor of the Realm.

LONDON, Sunday, May 10.

The Right Hon. HENRY BROUGHAM, Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX, the eminent lawyer, reformer, legislator and Ex-Chancellor of England, died in his rural retreat at Cannes, France, yesterday, in the ninetieth year of his age. He expired without pain, having sunk into a peaceful slumber from which he never awoke.

The news of the event, although his demise has been looked for at any moment during the past few years, produced a profound sensation, as the people realize that the last visible link which connected the present political situation of the country with the reform, anti-slave trade and freedom of the Press agitations in 1810 and '12, has been removed at a most vital moment in the history of Britain.

The Death Sentence of Barrett—Non-Release of Fenians—Princess Louise not Betrothed.

LONDON, Sunday, May 10.

The *alibi* claimed by JOHN BRIGHT and others in the case of BARRETT, recently convicted of complicity in the Clerkenwell crime, has been disproved by further Government inquiry. The death sentence will, therefore, be carried out, On petition, however, the prisoner has been reprieved for a week. Further Government inquiry will be made into the case.

Messrs. NUGENT and O'CONNOR, of the *Jacmel* packet prisoners, were not released. They are still in confinement, and will be tried at an early day.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess LOUISE, of England, is denied.

George Francis Train Admitted to Bail.

DUBLIN, Saturday, May 9—Evening.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who was arrested for debt, was brought before the Court of Bankruptcy to-day and admitted to bail.

TURKEY.

Protection for the Jews—Their Persecution to be Severely Punished.

VIENNA, Sunday, May 10.

Telegrams were received yesterday which state that the persecution of the Jews in Jassy, Baken and other places in Moldavia, has been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return. Assassins and desecraters of the graves of the Jews, who perpetrated their outrages almost with impunity for a long time, will hereafter be rigorously punished.

GERMANY.

Effort to Extend the Recognition of the Prusso-American Nationality Contract.

BERLIN, Sunday, May 10.

Mr. BANCROFT, the United States Ambassador starts to-morrow for Baden and Wurtemberg. His object is to meet the representatives of those countries and negotiate for the extension of the provisions of the Naturalization Treaty, recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, to Baden and Wurtemberg also.

Release of Fenian Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.

The Secretary of State has received the following from the British Minister at Washington:

H. B. M. LEGATION, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: I give you a copy of a telegram which I have just received from Lord STANLEY:

NAGLE, NUGENT, LEONARD, LEE and FITZGIBBON, having signed a document acknowledging that they came in the *Jacmel*, and expressing their regret for doing so, have been set free, and were to sail yesterday for America. Sincerely yours,

EDWARD THORNTON.

Mr. SEWARD replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. THORNTON: I thank you for the pleasing information you have given me of the release of the so-called Fenian prisoners, NAGLE, NUGENT, LEONARD, LEE and FITZGIBBON.

Very sincerely, yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

The Defalcation in the Hide and Leather Bank, at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 10.

It is stated that the defalcation in the Hide and Leather Bank will not exceed $50,000. Mr. MARTIN, the Cashier, was under temporary arrest, but by consent of the Bank officers, has been released, and put in charge of a Deputy Sheriff. Mr. A. C. FELTON, whose requirements for money were supplied unknown to the Bank officers, is in jail. He failed to meet his obligations, and involved the Cashier. The credit of the Bank is not affected.

The Boston Triennial Musical Festival.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 10.

The great Triennial Musical Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society closed to-night with the "Messiah." It has been the most successful demonstration of the kind ever given in Boston, and probably in the country.

Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Ballou, of the St. James Hotel.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 10.

Mr. M. M. BALLOU, proprietor of the St. James Hotel, is to have a complimentary dinner next Thursday, at which Col. GREEN, of the Boston *Post*, will preside.

Mrs. Kemble's Shakespearean Readings.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 10.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE commences her second series of Shakespearean readings to-morrow night. She attracts large audiences.

Tennessee Democratic State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, May 10.

The Democratic State Convention to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention will be held at Nashville on the 9th of June next.

Honors to Confederate Dead.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, May 10.

This afternoon having been set apart for the decoration of the graves of Southern soldiers at the City Cemetery and at Mount Olive, the ceremony was performed. The headboards were adorned with wreaths, and the graves were strewn with flowers. None were forgotten. The crowd that attended is estimated to have numbered 10,000, the majority being ladies. The best order was observed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fire at San Francisco—Labor Disturbances at an End—Brooks Island to be Abandoned as a Coaling Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 9.

At a fire on the corner of Foot and Jones streets, last night, a frame house fell on six firemen, who escaped with their lives, but they were seriously burned. During the alarm a little boy was run over by an engine and killed.

No further labor disturbances have occurred. The contractors have resolved to pay by the hour, at the rate of one dollar and sixty cents in gold for eight hours, and two dollars for ten hours for day laborers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has withdrawn its men from Brooks Island, and will probably abandon the island as a coaling station.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.

IMPEACHMENT.

The very air is thick and heavy with hope, fear, rumor and speculation to-night; and without question both the Bulls and Bears in impeachment stock will have it each their own way at least a dozen times before the final verdict on Tuesday next. Senators keep their own counsel with remarkable success, and it is far more difficult to get an expression of their opinions than it is to manufacture views and attribute them to Senators—a proceeding which has been largely indulged in of late. The very fact that most of the Senators do not indicate their votes emboldens those who favor acquittal to hope for such a verdict, and they may be justified in such a confidence, although it would seem but fair to suppose that a Senator who had made up his mind to vote for conviction, after full deliberation, would still preserve all the appearance of fairness and impartiality up to the very last moment. The President's friends apparently are as as confident as ever, although they do not give the reasons on which they base such confidence. It is barely possible that they may be further into the confidence of doubtful Senators than gentlemen on the other side, but I doubt it. At all events, it seems impossible, in the very nature of the thing, that a sufficient number of Senators to secure acquittal, should have arrived at conclusions the very reverse of their natural tendencies without the fact having developed itself more or less fully by this time, which it certainly has not.

The developments yesterday and to-day, so far as any have been made, go toward increasing the confidence felt in conviction. At least three of the Senators whose names have been freely used by the President's friends as among the doubtful, viz.: Messrs. ANTHONY, SPRAGUE and ROSS, have expressed themselves so decidedly since the close of the case as to leave little doubt but that they will vote to convict on three to five of the articles. Some Republicans express a fear that there may not be a combination of all those voting for conviction on any one article; but this is manifestly unfounded, since it is certain that if Senators decide upon their oaths, they will fortify their decision by voting for those articles that seem strongest.

The Senate meets to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the only preliminary business is to settle the phraseology of the question to be propounded by the Chief Justice to each Senator when the final vote is taken. They will then proceed to deliberate on the final issue; but so far as I can learn, there is very little disposition among Republicans to talk. The Democrats will probably occupy most of the time. Among those who are preparing opinions to file are Messrs. HOWARD and SUMNER.

A NEW TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, which has been working incessantly for the last six weeks, have finally finished the Tax bill and will report it to the House to-morrow. It is an enormous document, and will make 800 pages. The Committee have accomplished the arduous task of compiling and revising all the legislation on the subject, and as a result will present an entirely new bill. Gen. SCHENCK, the Chairman of the Committee, has demonstrated that he has more industry and energy than even his industrious predecessor, Mr. MORRILL, and has manifested very decided and practical ability in the workings of the Committee thus far. Among the new features of the bill is one making the Revenue Department entirely separate from the Treasury, and giving the Commissioner supreme power over the whole subject of making the appointments and holding him alone to the responsibility of collecting the revenue. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the tax on whisky was fixed at $2 has been agreed to, and a motion to fix the tax at 75 cents will be voted on to-morrow before the bill is reported, and will be carried, the majority of the Committee having become convinced of the necessity of reducing the tax.

CONGRESS.

The proposition for a recess of Congress after impeachment is over is gathering strength. A resolution will be introduced in the House to-morrow, for a recess from Friday, the 15th inst., to Tuesday, the 26th inst., eleven days. In the meantime, the two Chambers are to be put in order for the Summer, and the Members can attend the Chicago Convention. It is doubtful if the Senate will agree to the same, as that body is much behind the House in the state of its business.

THE WASHBURNE-DONNELLY INVESTIGATION.

The Washburne-Donnelly Investigating Committee held a meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Judiciary Committee, Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS in the chair. They resolved to proceed with the investigation, and notified Messrs. WASHBURNE and DONNELLY that they would be ready to hear testimony on Thursday next. In place of Messrs. BANKS, of Massachusetts, and GRISWOLD, of New York, excused from service on the Committee, the Speaker appointed Messrs. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, and POMEROY, of New York.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Ex-Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, arrived in this city last evening. He gives a terrible account of the condition of affairs in that State, caused by the persecution of Union men by the rebels. He declares that not less than 250 have been murdered since the appointment of Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District.

HONORS TO CONFEDERATE DEAD.

A large party of citizens of Alexandria and a number of Washingtonians visited the Bull Run battle-fields yesterday for the purpose of decorating the graves of the rebel soldiers in that vicinity.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

A mass convention of the soldiers and sailors of this district will be held at the Washington Theatre for the purpose of electing delegates to the Chicago Convention on Tuesday evening next. Among the speakers who have been invited and are expected to address the Convention are the names of Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania; Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, New-York; Gen. LOGAN, HENRY WILSON, GARFIELD, SHANKS, THAYER, STOKES, and others. The originators of this movement selected Tuesday evening for the meeting, expecting that the impeachment vote (to be taken before it is held) will result in conviction, and that consequently it will attract more than ordinary attention.

GEORGIA.

The Election—Military Board of Investigation—The Members of Congress Elect—The Test Oath Requirement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

Until the result is officially announced from the headquarters of the Third Military District, it cannot be positively known whether Gen. GORDON or Mr. BULLOCK is the Governor; and this result cannot be announced until the investigating committee of officers appointed by Gen. MEADE has concluded its herculean task and reported. The labors of the Society for discountenancing vice and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion, were, if faithfully performed in a vicious and infidel community, mere holiday recreation compared with the task which, "by order of Major-Gen. MEADE, has devolved on Brevet Brig.-Gen. WM. MCKEE DUNN, Brevet Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL, D. EMORY, A. D. C., and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. F. BARSTOW, A. D. C. They are to compare the election returns with the ballots and registration books and all the lists, to sift exhaustively all charges of fraud and malfeasance of officials, to examine with especial scrutiny the revision of the registration lists prior to the election, and the causes of names being stricken off, and report the facts where the officials have acted improperly and abused their authority. They are also charged with the investigation of all the facts where the eligibility of candidates is questioned, and they are armed with authority to send for persons and papers, take affidavits, and do everything that a court of law can do, except pronounce the judgment. As frauds more or less "gigantic" are alleged to have been committed in every county, and as there are one hundred and thirty-two counties, the Board of Officers will, to all appearance, have their hands full, and if they do their duty fully, be entitled to promotion for meritorious, if not for gallant conduct. The most adventurous almanac prophet would never venture to predict when the Board will complete its labors and report. In Dougherty County alone, it is said that over 800 illegal votes were polled by energetic freedmen from adjoining shores, who had previously "got their rights," and voted very much.

The contest for Governor will prove to have been very close, but I do not entertain a doubt that BULLOCK will be declared "duly elected," unless the Examining Board are far more thorough in their work and exclude illegal votes to a much greater extent than any one anticipates they will be able to do from the nature of their investigation.

It is very generally conceded that a small majority of Anti-Radicals has been elected in both branches of the General Assembly. In the House of Representatives the Conservatives undoubtedly have a majority. In the Senate some claim that the Radicals have twenty-two and the Opposition twenty-two, making a tie; but I think it will turn out that the Radicals are in a minority of about three.

Of the members of Congress elect, the Radicals have elected four out of the seven, namely: CLIFT from the First District, EDWARDS from the Third, GOVE from the Fourth, and PRINCE from the Fifth, (all from New-England except EDWARDS, an Ex-Confederate officer who cannot take the test oath,) and the Conservatives have elected TIFT in the Second District, CHRISTY (editor of the Athens *Watchman*, the member elect in 1865) in the Sixth, and Gen. PIERCE YOUNG, Ex-Confederate Major-General of Cavalry, in the Seventh. I do not believe that either Mr. TIFT or Mr. CHRISTY can take the test oath, and I know that Gen. YOUNG cannot—indeed, I am pretty certain that not one of the three can do so, and I do not think that EDWARDS or GOVE can take it, for, although the latter hails from Massachusetts, he "fought STONEMAN all he knew how," as he has frequently informed his familiar friends and acquaintance. EDWARDS, who was a volunteer Confederate Captain, and a volunteer Colonel of militia, cannot, of course, take the oath. CLIFT and PRINCE, from Maine, within four months, are the only members elect who can dispense with an appeal to LOGAN'S clemency.

I have said that in the General Assembly of the State the Conservatives have a small majority in both branches. This depends, however, altogether on whether the test oath is required as a qualification for a seat. If it be, as there is every reason to believe, not only will the Democratic majority be excluded and annihilated, but a number of Radical converts who used to be resolved to die in the last ditch for secession, &c., will be left out in the cold, for if they should venture to take the oath on the ground that they were "coerced to volunteer," Mr. District-Attorney FITCH would certainly get after them with a sharp stick, and they know it. The negro legislators and the "gentlemen from Skowhegan," as Mr. HOLCOMBE designated the New-England members of the Convention, will then be the Legislature of Georgia.

There is a great amount of anxiety felt and expressed as to the settlement of this question. No test oath, or oath of any kind, was required or taken by the Convention at Atlanta. The new Constitution does not require it; on the contrary, it was omitted because those who would have required it knew that a majority would have voted against any such proposition. Prior to and during the election not the slightest intimation was given that the oath would be made a necessary qualification for office—indeed, it was universally believed that no such requirement could be made.

Gen. MEADE'S letter clearly intimates that members of the Legislature must "take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States." He argues that until the people of Georgia shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress, their civil government is "provisional only;" that they cannot be so admitted until they have adopted the amendment to the Constitution known as article 14; that the Legislature just elected can alone adopt the amendment, and that, therefore, as the members are officers of a provisional government, under the ninth section of the Supplementary Reconstruction act, July 19, 1867, they must take and subscribe the oath prescribed, &c.

The question is, are members of the Legislature of a State officers of the State Government in the sense of the Constitution? High authorities say that they are not, and, if there be any doubt, it would seem that its benefit should be given in favor of not demanding the members of the Georgia Senate and House to take the test oath, because if it shall be made a *sine qua non*, it will be a practical surrender of the State Government to the negroes and political Dalgettys who have come here within a few months from other States. The disfranchisement of the Constitutional Amendment excludes a very large and the most intelligent class from all participation in the Government, but this new idea excludes the whole white population.

I would that the wise advice and accurate judgment of this question expressed in recent articles in the DAILY TIMES were heeded and adopted by those in authority. It is a terrible punishment to a whole people to give the irresponsible control of their lives, liberties and property to the negroes and a few obscure adventurers.

The time at which this test oath requirement is first made, naturally gives rise to the belief that it was made when it was found that the Radicals had failed to receive a majority in the Legislature, and that nothing would have been said about the test oath had the Democrats been in a minority. Those who know Gen. MEADE personally feel assured that nothing but a conscientious sense of duty has controlled him, but those who do not know him otherwise than by name and his office cannot be persuaded that the oath is not an invention to stifle the will of the people and enforce the supremacy of Radical rule. The extreme Anti-Reconstructionists and advocates of a non-action policy, who have always said that nothing short of Radical domination would be accepted or allowed to prevail, are now, with one accord, exclaiming, "did'nt we tell you so?" This blow strikes down some of the most zealous friends of reconstruction, and will necessarily alienate them, because it will force them to believe that their confidence in the good faith of the Reconstruction Party was misplaced, and that they who preached more non-action were right. With the exception of a trifling disturbance in Augusta, caused by a negro lunatic, there has been no riot or breach of the peace during or in consequence of the election. The much talked of coercion of and interference with the freedmen proves to have been without foundation. I do not know of a single negro servant, domestic or agricultural, who has been dismissed by his employer, or punished in any way, for the way he voted. It was impossible for an election to have been more orderly. The contest was sharp, and both sides put forth their strength, but I have often seen far more disorder at a Northern municipal election than I saw here.

The great question which now absorbs all others is, will the members of the Legislature be required to take the test oath. There can be no doubt that the best interests and welfare of the State largely depend on the way it is answered. Wisdom and justice would certainly demand that the answer be dictated by liberality, moderation, and a conciliatory oblivion of past differences and causes of distrust.

QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

National Bank—Democratic Meeting—Resolutions—Gen. Hampton's Address—Delegation to Washington Against the New Constitution—The New Legislature—Street-Scribbling.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

Two years ago a move was made to establish a National Bank in this city; and a few months ago the effort was repeated. At length the matter has reached so far as to the election of officers and selection of a building. L. D. CHILDS, a citizen of the place noted for his extensive interests in manufactures in this State, has been elected President of the new bank which bears the style and title of the Carolina National Bank of Columbia. The Directors consist of six members, of whom four are of this city; and all the parties connected with the new institution are of the South. The organization was effected on the 2d inst., and is to go into operation, it is announced, in about ten days. The place of business is an eligible building on Main-street. There is no numbering of streets since the burning of the city in 1865. The community look with favor and hope to the new bank. Since the war our financial business has been in the hands of brokers, there having been no bank at all. Banking with the old State institutions was, of course, out of the question, while the market value of their paper varied from one to twenty-five per cent. generally.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Richland Democratic Club was held on the 4th inst., at which some noteworthy resolutions were passed—noteworthy in that they indicate the decisive policy of that party in its relations with the negroes—a policy that has been rather foreshadowed and privately announced than put in the official form here given it. The first action taken was to provide for party nominations for all municipal and county offices. More important in their general aspect, however, were some supplementary resolutions looking to the policy of the party. These set forth that the political affiliation of the negroes with the Conservatives of the country furnishes the only hope to his race of a prosperous future; that the negroes should abandon Radical leaders and politics for a course conservative and looking to domestic prosperity; that preference shall be given, in employing mechanics, laborers, tradesmen, and servants of any kind, to members of the Democratic Club; that countenance, support and employment shall not be extended to any one discharged by a member on account of his affiliation with the Radicals or Loyal Leaguers, unless upon good assurance that the discharged party has honestly abandoned said affiliation; that necessary lists of colored members of the Democratic Club shall be kept, to facilitate such employment and discrimination; and, finally, that a series of semi-monthly lectures for the benefit of the colored members of the Democratic Clubs of Columbia be delivered, for the purpose of discussing the political issues of the day, and to impress upon the colored man his true relations to the white man and his duties as a citizen.

ADDRESS BY GEN. HAMPTON.

Before the adjournment of the meeting, Gen. WADE HAMPTON was called upon and responded in a very brief speech. Among the noteworthy points made are the following: "I claim that we have rights in the Union; and that when we laid down our arms it was with the understanding that we were to be readmitted to the Union with all our rights, dignity and equality unimpaired. Mr. LINCOLN so declared, and Mr. SEWARD so stated in his foreign dispatches. I was willing to see the Union restored, and that when our States were restored our people would endeavor to forgive, if not forget, the past. * * * Nearly a year ago, by special request, I addressed the colored people at a meeting in this town, and told them that I believed all these matters were unconstitutional and would be wiped out. I told them that I was willing to extend to them an educational and property qualification. The colored men have not, it is true, carried out the views they then expressed; they would not meet us half way. Many have been led off. Now, when the Democratic Party is getting into the ascendancy at the North, and will shortly be in power, we could turn our backs upon the unfortunate colored men, and tell them we would have nothing to do with them; but that should not be the case. This matter should be settled by the Democratic Nominating Convention to meet in New-York. It is probable that the question relative to suffrage will be referred to the States."

AGAINST THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

At the conclusion of the meeting a delegation of four—Messrs. JOHN S. PRESTON, L. D. CHILDS, JAS. G. GIBBES and JOHN P. THOMAS—were appointed to proceed immediately to Washington for the purpose of laying, in whatever way they might be able to do, before Congress a remonstrance against the reception of the new Constitution. This remonstrance is a document just prepared by the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Club.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

Gen. CANBY has issued his order convening the new Legislature in Columbia on Tuesday, the 12th inst. A strenuous effort will be made to have the session transferred to Charleston immediately after the body is organized. Two arguments are said to be urged in favor of this removal—that better quarters can be had, and that it is dangerous, on account of the Kuklux, for them to meet in Columbia. Both of these are wholly without reasonable grounds. In reply to the former, stands the fact that several Legislatures have held their sessions here; and to the second no serious reply need be given save that there is no Kuklux Klan here, never has been, and, I venture the opinion, never will be.

If the Legislature should continue its session here, there will doubtless be much of interest to chronicle in so novel a thing. The Senator for this county is a negro—a former hotel waiter of this city, who blacked boots many years for members of the Legislature. All the delegates from this county are negroes—five in number. None of them are smart; but, as negroes, have average intelligence. All can read and write, I believe; but certainly not one of them can write or speak the English language with ordinary correctness.

LEARNING TO WRITE.

A singular feature of the negro's newly-acquired education is his disposition to write with chalk on street walls and fences. Bad spelling is not the most unpleasant point in this display of learning; but profanity and obscenity are both worse. A reckless personality, too, is noticeable. But obscenity is very frequently visible in this way; and of a character so low and repulsive as to make for itself an importance one would scarcely anticipate.

BOISE.

ILLINOIS.

The State Convention—Nomination of Gen. Palmer—Wolves in Illinois—Fifth District—Eighth District—Cashmere Goats.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEORIA, Thursday, May 7, 1868.

Well, the Republican State Convention is over, and almost everybody is disappointed in the result. Candidates who were confident of a nomination have been thrown overboard, and those who hardly believed themselves to stand a ghost of a chance have been successful.

The nomination of Gen. PALMER for Governor was the most noticeable feature of the action of the Convention. He almost absolutely declined the proffered honor. I have reason to know that he did not want the nomination, and his seemingly equivocal position was an enigma to the Convention. But the matter, as I understand it, stood just here: Gen. PALMER absolutely did not want the nomination, and if the Convention could have been secured without a doubt for either MOULTON or MILLER, he would have positively withdrawn. MOULTON was his favorite. But there were many objections to the nomination of Col. INGERSOLL, based chiefly on his well-known religious views. As the friends of Gen. PALMER were not positive of carrying the Convention for MOULTON against INGERSOLL, the General consented to be a candidate; and, another thing, the people wanted Gen. PALMER and were determined to have him.

The former interest was oversloughed, and none of their candidates nominated. The shoulder-straps carried off nearly all the honors, viz.: Gen. PALMER, Col. DOUGHERTY, Gen. LIPPINCOTT, Col. BATES, Gen. LOGAN, leaving for the civilians Mr. BUSHNELL, Attorney-General, and for the Germans, Mr. RUMMELL, Secretary of State. The old officers, TYNDALL, MINER and SMITH were mercilessly slaughtered, although they all expected renomination. The result gives general satisfaction. It is regarded as a rebuke to rings and cliques, who seek to control the action of the party. The people took a notion to have their say in the matter. The ticket, on the whole, is a good one, and I look for the election of Gen. PALMER by 50,000 majority and upward.

The Convention of the Fifth Congressional District was held at Galesburgh yesterday, and Hon. E. C. INGERSOLL renominated without opposition. Notwithstanding this result, there is a wide-spread dissatisfaction, and I shall not be surprised to see Gen. HOWE, of Henry County, brought forward as a soldiers' and peoples' candidate. Things look that way now. If not, Mr. INGERSOLL'S majority will be greatly reduced.

In the Eighth District there is a serious fight, and if kept up, will be apt to result in the election of a Democrat, as the district is comparatively close. The quarrel is partly local and partly personal.

WOLVES IN ILLINOIS.

During the past year wolves in large numbers have made their appearance among the bluffs along the Illinois river in this and the adjoining counties, and have been quite an annoyance to the farmers, having proved very destructive to sheep. They have not been so numerous for the last twenty years, and there is talk of getting up a general hunt in order to clear out the "varmints." They are of the prairie species, but very fond of mutton.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

There is a large amount of illicit whisky in this city. It is supposed that it mainly comes from Pekin, in Tazewell County, being brought up by teams in the night. Mr. ROLLINS had better send an unpurchasable detective to this neighborhood, if he has any such in his employ, as the virtue of the local agents is not proof against the seductive influence of greenbacks.

CASHMERE GOATS.

On the farm of Dr. CLAPP, in this county, there are fifty cashmere goats, some of which were imported direct from Asia. Others came from Tennessee, where they flourish finely. It is proposed to introduce them into Illinois more generally. Their wool is long and of a beautiful texture.

THE WEATHER.

It has been raining here for nearly a week past, and the whole country is water-soaked. The Illinois, north of here, is out of its banks, and large tracts of country are flooded. It puts corn planting back, and makes the farmers nervous.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Financial Affairs—The Proposed Fortifications—Sudden Arrest of Suspected Fenians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

Parliament—at least, the popular branch of the Legislature, which is the House of Commons—has made rather a vigorous display during the week. The unsuccessful motions which, though close, did not in any way embarrass the Ministry, were followed by two others with respect to the salary of the Governor General, and, strange to say, one of them, fixing the salary at $32,000, instead of $50,000, as arranged by the Confederation negotiations, was carried by the overwhelming majority of two to one against the Ministry. This was "a heavy blow and sad discouragement," for Ministers began to think that a revolution had come upon them, and retrenchment was to be the order of the day, even down to the salaries of Ministers themselves. The next day, however, the tables were turned, and newly converted economists who had slipped from the Ministerial ranks to retrench the salary of Her Majesty and representative saw that it was necessary to show their party colors again, and, accordingly, on Mr. HOLTON moving, in amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Supply, that the salaries of all officers of the Dominion Government, of similar grades in the previous Provinces, should be equalized, and salaried officers, for special services, be forbidden by law, the Ministry rallied their friends to their support, and defeated the amendment by a vote of 94 to 36.

The success of the motion reducing the Viceroy's salary, led the friends of economical government to think that the time had come when a thorough retrenchment policy would be carried out, but the illusion was speedily dispelled by the failure of the resolution moved by Mr. HOLTON. The Ministerialists were soon themselves again, and it is now apparent that nothing further will be done in way of curtailing the salaries of the public officials. I see the *Times* inclines to the opinion that the $50,000 was to be given to the Governor-General on account of his being a Lord. The fact is, the amount was decided upon out of consideration to the courtesy supposed to be due to England for the way in which the scheme of Confederation had been received there. It was thought that as the Governor-Generals of Canada had been paid $35,000 a year, the salary ought to be increased when all the Provinces should be united, but in this the Confederation delegates made a great mistake, for the Governor-General of Canada, after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, was also Governor-General of the other Provinces, including Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland; so that in reality his duties have not been increased. The question of reducing the Governor-General's salary had been much agitated before it came up in Parliament, and as it was popular in the country, there were many members who dared not go against the wishes of their constituents, and had to vote for it. The decision has given great satisfaction.

THE PROPOSED FORTIFICATIONS.

The opinion prevailed that Mr. CARTIER'S proposition to raise $5,000,000 by way of loan, for the defences of the Dominion, would either be voted down or merely sustained by a very narrow majority; but all expectations in this respect have been disappointed, for the motion came up on Thursday night that the House go into Committee to consider the same, when Mr. MACKENZIE, the Opposition leader, moved an amendment to leave the matter over until a committee or commissioners could examine into the necessity of providing fortifications, which was lost by a vote of 51 to 102, the Ministry being thus sustained by a majority of exactly two to one. This strengthening of the Government after the close votes of last week and the defeat on Monday night, looks curious enough; but it only verifies the statement I made in my last, that certain Ministerialists were assuming independent airs for a short time. The defence question is one that has been variously discussed, but it appears to be pretty generally admitted that the country cannot get along without doing something toward providing defences and an efficient militia. Mr. GALT made rather an important admission when he said that he believed it to be inevitable that the time would come in the history of the Dominion when it would be independent of Great Britain. He was rebuked by Mr. CHAUVEAU, the Premier of Quebec, who said that the French race would be the last people in the country to desire annexation. This is simply a repetition of the late Col. TACHE'S remarkable saying, that "the last gun fired in favor of British connection would be by a French Canadian."

THE FENIAN ARRESTS.

Some consternation was created in this City by the sudden and unexpected arrest of six supposed Fenians, in the persons of Messrs. BOYLE, HYNES, COSGROVE, NOLAN, MAHON and MURPHY. The two last-named were found in the vicinity of Guelph. MAHON is discovered to have been in direct communication with the Fenian organization in the United States, and is believed to have been making arrangements for the reception of the leaders in the next raid. It is understood that these arrests have been made upon the strength of certain representations from the United States, which go to show that the organization had its ramifications all through the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The *Irish Canadian*, which is thoroughly Fenian in sentiment, has not been suppressed, but as its editor is in jail it is not likely to be of much assistance to the Fenian cause for the present. It was pretty generally believed that a raid was in contemplation, which must have received a severe check by the recent arrests. MAHON and MURPHY are regarded as by far the most dangerous of the lot. MAHON exercised great influence through a large section of the rural districts west of this city, and is known to have been very active for a long time. BOYLE, the editor and publisher of the *Irish Canadian*, and HYNES, are brothers-in-law, and are supposed to own the paper between them.

POLITICAL SENTIMENT SOUTH.

By the recent elections in the South, in the view of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, "three States of the Union have been ruthlessly subjected to the principle of negro equality, educational miscegenation and social mongrelism, while two other States have been violently wrested from the possession of the energetic and intellectual white populations which have heretofore controlled their destinies, and have been deliberately surrendered to a mass of indolent and ignorant negroes, in whose hands they must irresistibly become, in a few years, an actual burden upon the country." After the removal of President JOHNSON it expects for the people of its own State measures still more compulsive and offensive in their character than any yet visited upon them. In this emergency it advises the whites to remain passive, unyielding and undismayed, in the belief that all will yet be well. For either the National Constitution will be overthrown, or the Radical revolution will be met and overwhelmed. To the former the people of the North will never submit; they will drive the conspirators in disgrace from the public councils, and the Union will be restored on correct constitutional principles. "In that event," it says, "as a matter of absolute political necessity, the rights of the States in the matter of suffrage, must be practically reasserted, and the military reconstruction governments must be swept entirely away, on the ground that no person has acquired, or can acquire, the right to vote in any State by act of Congress. In that day we shall treat the late emancipated slaves with liberality and justice; but we shall take care that they are not, and never shall be, the masters of white men and women."

The selection of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is attracting considerable attention in the South, and the Conservative papers are expressing their views quite freely. Gen. HANCOCK seems to be the favorite, but looking upon the nomination of Gen. GRANT by the Republicans as a foregone conclusion, they say that all opposed to Radicalism, of whatever name and past party connections, is imperatively necessary to guarantee even a hope of success to them in the Presidential campaign. The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says the great difficulty in the way of this unity is the hostility between what are known as the war and peace wings of the Democratic Party, and while it "leans fervently to the side of the brave peace Democrats," and trusts that they may be enabled to triumph even without the aid of the "war faction," it hopes that all acerbity and bias may be quelled, and that the differences prevailing may be amicably adjusted, without wounding the self-respect of either contestant for supremacy in the approaching National Convention. While it regards it as highly probable that in the event of a split Chief Justice CHASE will be run as a Conservative candidate, and while it declares that if it were "a matter of pure principle, and if the people were not so generally corrupt, a grand and blameless man, like CHARLES O'CONOR, might gloriously compromise the discordant elements now so unfortunately in play," it is still compelled to confess that the present indications are that the contest will be for victory rather than for the enforcement of any great principle, and asks: "If policy is imperative, and the people gulls, why not shake hands over HANCOCK and PENDLETON? This programme," it adds, "comes nearer to placating both rivalries than any other now prominently mentioned, and should serve to bury the hatchet."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Southern Opinion*, in discussing the same question of a candidate, tells the Southern Democrats that they must remember that the Democracy of the North composed the principal part of the fighting men of the Union army during the rebellion; that they are all devoted to the Federal Union, and that they have no sympathies with any man who was not and is not an ardent supporter of that Union. Upon this assumption, and regarding a perfect unity between the Northern and Southern wings of the party as imperatively necessary for success, it argues that the latter must, without reserve, accept the fact that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that the question of the perpetuity of the Union is settled, and that in selecting a candidate a man must be found whose past record and present principles are consistent with this. Then the question will not be of the Union, for that is settled, but of the rights of the States and their citizens within it under the Constitution, which gives the settlement of the suffrage question to the States and demands the just execution of constitutional laws. Who the candidate should be it does not say, but it exclaims: "Give us no more Buchanans or Andy Johnsons; give us a statesman and a patriot, whose heart is large enough to embrace the whole people, and whose mind is comprehensive enough to understand the great work before him."

The great end and aim of the Northern Democracy, as it appears to the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, is resistance to the attempt of the dominant party to establish negro supremacy in the Southern States, negro equality in the rest, and a negro balance of power in the Federal Government. Upon this platform it demands that the Southern Democrats shall place themselves fully and unequivocally; adding to and abstracting nothing therefrom; that the great principles of constitutional liberty and of the supremacy of the white race in the control of the Government, freed from the contamination of mongrelism, may constitute the web and the woof of the Democratic creed in the South, as at the North. Upon this platform it anticipates eventually a conclusive success, and as preliminary thereto it asks and confidently anticipates a bold and decisive declaration on this subject by the New-York Convention of July 4.

The recommendation that Mr. JOHNSON should, in the event of his conviction, rehearse the tyranny and injustice of Congress on every Southern stump, the Charleston (S. C.) *News* vehemently opposes, saying that while the South does not need any information about the injustice which it is feeling every day, such an undertaking would only prejudice his claims and their own. It has no hope connected with any Southern movement to change the National politics, and says that the deliverance of the South must come, not from Mr. JOHNSON'S oratory, but from a sectional division of the Republican Party. That division it does not regard as imminent at present; but when the East and the West shall enter into conflict upon the banking system and the tariff, each section will look for new allies in the South, and then the South will recover its political power. If Mr. JOHNSON concludes to carry on the fight with Congress by rallying the people around him, the West, not the South, is the arena. But the pocket nerve is sensitive though liberty is dead, and a merely constitutional question will not serve, unless he can show that it involves the pecuniary interests of the public.

The subject of immigration is still attracting much attention in the South, and in several of the States societies to promote it have been organized; agents have been sent to Europe, pamphlets detailing the natural advantages of the country circulated, and various other means employed to turn, if possible, a portion of the tide of foreign immigration from the West to the South. This intense interest arises partly from the feeling that the emancipated negro, though he may be stimulated by competition and by example to work, cannot be relied upon as a laborer where he occupies the field alone, and partly from the fear that in localities where the negro largely predominates in numbers, the white race must recede in accordance with what is regarded as a natural law unless it is strengthened by immigration. The Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger* discusses this subject at length, and concludes that the white people of Alabama and the South are now balancing upon the pivot of hopeless demoralization and degradation on the one hand, or of awakened progress and exalted civilization on the other. Should they be strengthened by immigration they will maintain their supremacy; if not, by a sure and not slow process they will as a people recede and decay until desolation worse than that which marks the path of war enfolds their land.

Cheerful views of the future are not common at the South, but the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, "even in the midst of gloom and uncertainty," looks forward to better times. The fact that in the recent elections many negroes voted the Conservative ticket, added to the fact that "the negroes have generally gone to work with a better spirit than they have heretofore exhibited since the close of the war," it regards as the most cheering sign. The season, it adds, has thus far been propitious, and the prices of the staple agricultural products of the South are handsomely remunerative, with a good prospect of continuing so. It now fears only a renewal of hurtful political agitation. Saved from this the South might anticipate a year of abundant crops and profitable labor, and "one such year would do more to bring about substantial and lasting reconstruction than a quarter of a century of such political strife and antagonism of races as that to which the legislation of Congress opened the way, and which selfish adventurers (who unfortunately first secured the confidence of the negroes) so unscrupulously fomented, with an eye single to their own advancement."

The Shepherd Will Case in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Bee, May 5.

This suit, which has been on trial before Judge THOMAS, of the Second District Court of this parish, for some days past, has attracted a great deal of attention on account of the parties, who are well known here, the value of the estate of the testator, (about $200,000 in 1837,) the principles of law involved in the case, and the eminent counsel who were engaged in its management.

The lesson to be drawn from this contestation by those who have property to leave behind them at death is, that it is dangerous to attempt to evade and circumvent the law regulating the transmission of estates. This was exactly what the evidence brought forward on this trial, if we understand it, proves JAMES H. SHEPHERD to have done. He executed two papers—one contradictory of the other—on the same day, and sealed them up together in the same envelope.

One of these papers disposed of his entire property to a universal legatee—his brother, R. D. SHEPHERD, or, in case of his death, to another brother, ABRAM SHEPHERD, ignoring all his other relatives. This will was in the proper form, and doubtless was intended by him to be placed on the records of the Probate Court, and to be executed under its sanction, which execution was ordered by the Court and carried into effect. The other document, as the evidence goes to prove, contained his real intentions, because therein he set forth the names of various persons, among whom were his sisters and his nephews and nieces, to whom he bequeathed the same property and who were to be placed in possession of it by his universal legatee, R. D. SHEPHERD, who seems to have been appointed simply as an intermediary or trustee. This document, we judge from the testimony, was explanatory of the other paper. Its form has not been proved, because the document itself has disappeared, the successors of R. D. SHEPHERD swearing they never saw it and never heard such a paper had been in existence. The original envelope of both papers is still on file, however, in the Probate Court, and bears the indorsement of JAMES H. SHEPHERD, which states that it contained his will and "a letter of instructions" to his universal legatee.

A long correspondence of the latter with the heirs-at-law, after the death of the testator, discloses the fact that he was in possession of this letter, and that he acknowledged it contained certain dispositions, contradictory of the will, obligatory upon him to discharge. These dispositions he did partially execute, but the bulk of the property he appropriated to his own use, always asserting that his brother had bequeathed the whole estate to him and left it to his discretion whether to pay these legacies or not—in other words, that the letter left with the will was merely advisory and not obligatory.

The defendants contend that the letter referred to as accompanying the will was merely advisory in its character and not binding; that, at best, it only imposed a moral obligation upon R. D. SHEPHERD, and not a legal one. He was therefore, say they, at liberty to disregard it—to judge for himself whether to carry out his brother's wishes or not; but as they have failed to produce the letter, so that the Court might determine its character and legal effect, they must submit to the rule that evidence thus withheld should be taken as making against them, instead of being in their favor.

The object of the plaintiffs and the prayer of their petition is, that the probate will of JAMES H. SHEPHERD be declared null and void, as being contrary to the law controlling donations *mortis causa*.

The law prohibits anything like an interposition of a trustee between a testator and his beneficiary heirs, and declares that a will is null and void in which such a substitution lurks. If JAMES H. SHEPHERD intended his property to be distributed by his brother to these heirs during that brother's lifetime, such intention was contrary to law, and was what is called a *fidei commissum*. If to be distributed at his brother's death, it was equally contrary to law, and was what is called a prohibited substitution. In either event it would seem that if we have stated the law and the evidence correctly, the will probated ought to be declared null and void on the ground that it did not contain the real intentions of JAMES H. SHEPHERD.

It will be remembered that the will of Chief Justice MARTIN of this State was attacked on a similar ground, and although sustained by the Supreme Court, many members of the legal profession doubt to this day the correctness of the decision. Judge MARTIN unquestionably evaded the law of Louisiana if he disposed (as is believed by some) of his estate by universal title to his brother, when he intended that brother to distribute his property among his relatives in France and not retain it for his own use. Such a disposition was clearly a *fidei commissum* which ought to have had the effect of annulling the will. JAMES H. SHEPHERD seems to have planned a similar scheme. His object, it is thought, in making a public will and R. D. SHEPHERD his universal legatee, was to keep his succession out of Court and thus save the heavy charges of the law, and to enable his brother to wind up his estate, which was probably to some extent involved, without interference from any quarter. He seems to have had full confidence in the integrity of his brother—a confidence which the evidence leads us to believe was not justified. Had he placed with the alternate universal legatee, ABRAM SHEPHERD, a copy of these two papers, and explained to him his purposes, this suit might have been avoided and R. D. SHEPHERD prevented from appropriating to himself property destined in another direction. And if these plaintiffs had not reposed the confidence in R. D. SHEPHERD which they, unfortunately for themselves, did repose—if they had not feared his power of disinheriting and cutting them off—they could have compelled him to produce the letter of JAMES H. SHEPHERD, and thus determined at once its character and effect.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

From the Chicago Journal, May 8.

We learn from Springfield that when Gen. PALMER was informed, on Wednesday afternoon, that he was nominated for Governor by the Peoria State Convention, he expressed regret that it had done so, and thought of sending a dispatch to the Convention declining the nomination; but shortly afterward he received a dispatch from strong personal friends, urging him by no means to decline, and he did not, therefore, answer the dispatch announcing to him his nomination. With our knowledge of Gen. PALMER, we knew that when he said he did not want the nomination, he sincerely meant it; but we are confident that, after the strong expression of the assembled representatives of the Republican Party of the State, nominating him as its standard-bearer, he will not decline. In other words, he did not desire the nomination, but, having been nominated, he will yield his private preference to the emphatically expressed wish of the Republican Party of the State, whose desires he can no more despise than he can feel indifferent to its principles or its success in the coming struggle.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*New Poems*, by **Owen Meredith**. In two volumes. (Boston: **Ticknor & Fields**.) Few poets—few authors of any kind we may say—come before the public with a better claim to a thoughtful reading and study than **Owen Meredith**. He never rushes into print with "fugitive" pieces, (how rightly named, considering the rapidity with which they generally disappear from sight,) never claims indulgence on the score of haste, never prints anything "by request of friends," and, fortunately, is not compelled to publish by press of hunger. His books are the result of long thought, careful preparation, and critical pruning. The faculty of imagination he does not possess in its highest form, but he has fancy, refined, and delicate, and a highly cultivated mind. His versification is fluent and polished, and always strong in passages where strength is required.

The present volumes, issued in very handsome style by **Ticknor & Fields**, are correctly described by the sub-title, *Chronicles and Characters*. They are either versions of old legends or relate to historical personages. The first volume opens with tales from Herodotus. Of these the most beautiful is "Gyges and Candaules." The old legend is amplified and adorned, and receives a coloring of modern feeling, especially in the stanzas where the indignation of the insulted Queen is described. We copy the stanzas that relate how Gyges waited, against his will, concealed in the royal bedchamber, for the Queen's approach:

Meanwhile, the music out of distant halls
Hummed like the inland sound of hid sea-shore;
And ghostly laughters lapsed at intervals
Along the faint-lit, cold-walled corridors;
And portals oped and shut, and then footfalls
That wandered near, and, over other floors
To other silence, wandered off again,
Kept up continual throbbing in his brain.

At length, deep-down the opposing gallery,
From out the long-drawn darkness flashed a light;
And, peering from his purple privacy,
He spied, with red gold bound and robed in white,
Sole as the first star in a sleepy sky,
That, while men watch it, grows more large and bright,
The slow queen sweeping down the lucid floor,
And in her hand a silver lamp she bore.

* * * * * * * *

Anon, she entered, and her lamp down laid
By the smooth-metalled mirror, and awhile
Stood, slanting low the glory of her head,
And dipped her full face in its own warm smile;
Then looked she sidelong through one loosened braid
Of her rich hair, as though she would beguile
Some love-sick spirit on the air to linger,
Twining a gold curl round her glowing finger.

But soon she all that twisted gold outshook,
Till over either shining shoulder streamed
The hidden splendor, and began to unhook
From those white slopes the buckled gems that beamed
Deep in the mirror's kindling dark, which took
Her mellow image to itself and gleamed
With soft surprises, and grew bright and warm
With the delicious phantom of her form.

Her Gyges watched, as one that helpless hears
The cataract call him downward. His heart made
Such passionate pealing in his fluttered ears,
That by his fear he feared to be betrayed.
And, but that ever greater with his fears
His raptures grew, he had not so long stayed;
But, having stayed so long, he still must stay—
And, having looked, he may not look away.

The Queen discovers him, by his "groaning outright," in the heat of his bewildered heart, and flies, with wrath and shame, to seek the shelter of the royal couch. Gyges rushes from the chamber:

All down the hollow gallery, after him
The loud stones shouted at his heels—behind
The unseen Fury, sailing fast through dim
And dreadful space, breathed like a burning wind
Upon his hair; swift fire in every limb
Seethed up and down; night's blackness broke and shined
All round with restless eddying of the glare
Of that strong vision, flooding the hot air.

The next morning Gyges is compelled to face the insulted Queen, to whom he relates how the King had required this shameful thing of him; and, as in the old legend, she requires him to slay Candaules and marry her, or submit himself to death with her. Gyges prefers to kill the King. He exclaims:

But might the half of this dear debt be paid
By hecatombs of lives and seas of gore
And had the King a thousand lives to lose,
To reach thee through them all I still must choose!

The feeling expressed in the following stanzas belongs, it seems to us, rather to modern than to classical sentiment. "The headless kingdom falls to thee," exclaims the Queen to Gyges:

To thee whatever rests of woman here,
Not made the food of Furies such as rise
From deeds like this. And so, from year to year,
We two must learn to bear each other's eyes;
Nay, cling the closer to shut out pale Fear,
And smother Horror up in Love's disguise.
For never now for us, ah never more,
Love's chaste auroras! Dewy dawn is o'er.

* * * * I must desire
Thy love, and love thee, ay in scorn's despite!
Since my hate help of thy hate doth require:
It were less base to be united quite
Than in this shameful nearness to remain,
One in dishonor, though in honor twain.

The volumes are divided into books, according to the character of the poems. Thus, book I. contains classic tales from Herodotus; book II., a mystical poem on the crucifixion, in which Satan, demons of the inner and demons of the outer deep, angels, various "voices," &c., &c., are introduced; book III., Romances of the Roman Empire; book IV., Neoplatonism—The Scroll and its interpreters; book V., Legends and Romances of the Mohamedan era; book VI., The Siege of Constantinople; book VII., Legends, Ballads and Romances of the eleventh to the fifteenth century; book VIII., Narrative, Dramatic and Lyrical poems, fifteenth to nineteenth centuries; book IX., miscellaneous Romances and Ballads. The last-named book contains one of the best poems in the collection—a thoughtful, poetic analysis of **Albert Durer's** *Melancholia*.

Volume II. contains, besides many miscellaneous original poems and translations, a long poem in dramatic form, entitled, "Orval; or, The Fool of Time," to which we shall refer again before long. Meanwhile, we commend these volumes to our readers, with the assurance that they will find in these beautifully-printed pages many charming fancies, many true and beautiful thoughts, and many legends and romances that seem to grow young with age, wrought into graceful and polished verse, to read which is a delight.

—*Margaret: A Story of Life in a Prairie Home*, by **Lyndon**, is the title of one of the sprightliest, purest, and best contributions to the literature of fiction that we have had the pleasure of reading for a long time. It was published at first as a serial in the *Examiner and Chronicle*, and attained such a marked popularity with the readers of that journal, that, in accordance with repeated requests, it was continued far beyond its author's original intention. And when the story was completed, there were so many calls for full files of it, that it was thought best to publish it in book form, which the Messrs. **Scribner** have very neatly done. Thus the little book comes before the public modestly, with many friends already made, and not only without pretension, but even without having been designed for an appeal to the popular verdict. It is therefore not astonishing that we find it, while interesting from beginning to end, rather notable for the quiet fidelity of its characterization, the delicacy of its humor, the charm of its descriptions, the nobleness of the principles it illustrates, and the purity of its moral tone than for any of the excitable, sensational element of plot and incident with which the public are surfeited just now. It is a book whose title does not do it entire justice, for it embraces scenes and events in great cities quite as characteristic of it as the gentle pictures of prairie life it gives. It is a story which mothers and daughters would delight in, and which boys would read clear through, while, as for men, we can only say that it has given us personally an unusual pleasure. Sunday-school libraries would do well to get the book, for its influence would be most excellent, while it is the furthest removed from mawkishness or sentimentality; and the same element makes it a charming family-book. It is like a mountain-spring—clear, sparkling, pure, and exceedingly refreshing to one who has wandered in the hot road or tangled thickets of modern novel-writing.

—*Lilliput Levee.* Poems of Childhood, Child-fancy, and Child-like Words. (New-York: **Wynkoop & Sherwood**.) The little folks are honored, of late years, with singular condescension by the poets. The editor of a great religious weekly steals time from his arduous political duties to indite charming verses on a fly for the express edification and delight of a certain "Baby Bye." Some very cultivated ladies in England write beautiful "poems for a child," which children of "larger growth" may take exquisite delight in. And here is a whole volume of poems, written to celebrate an imaginary revolution in society, wherein the children get the upper hand, set up for themselves, send papa and mamma to school, and otherwise make short work of the long-time despotisms of the "old folks." And O, the things they did:

They seized the keys, they patrolled the street.
They drove the policeman off his beat,
They built barricades, they stationed sentries—
You must give the word, when you come to the entries!

They dressed themselves in the Riflemen's clothes,
They had pea-shooters, they had arrows and bows,
So as to put resistance down—
Order reigns in Lilliput town!

They made the baker bake hot rolls,
They made the wharfinger send in coals,
They made the butcher kill the calf,
They cut the telegraph wires in half.

They went to the chemist's, and with their feet
They kicked the physic all down the street;
They went to the school-room and tore the books,
They munched the puffs at the pastrycook's.

They sucked the jam, they lost the spoons,
They sent up several fire-balloons,
They let off crackers, they burnt a guy,
They piled a bonfire ever so high.

They offered a prize for the laziest boy,
And one for the most Magnificent toy,
They split or burnt the canes off-hand,
They made new laws in Lilliput-land.

Never do to-day what you can
Put off till to-morrow, one of them ran;
Late to bed and late to rise
Was another law which they did devise.

Then they held a levee at "Pinafore Palace," and

Every one rode in a cab to the door,
Every one came in a pinafore;
Lady and gentleman, rat-tat-tat,
Loud knock, proud knock, opera hat!

And then the Court Chamberlain, Doubledunce, advertised for a poet laureate, candidates to send in specimens. The advertisement was, of course, seen by the author of the little volume before us, who sent in the poems it contains as specimens of his skill. These poems are very unequal—some are fanciful and pretty, others dull; but the volume will doubtless be as great a favorite with American children as it is with their little cousins in England, where the work was first published.

Miscellaneous Notes.

—Messrs. **Ditson & Co.**, of Boston and New-York, have recently published, in addition to a variety of sheet music, some excellent musical works. Prominent among these is **Rink's** *Organ School*, carefully revised; with the German directions and terms translated into English, and the pedal part printed on a separate staff. The book is divided into six parts, comprising exercises, preludes, chorales and voluntaries of progressive difficulty and in various styles. The firm have published, too, *Amphion*, a collection of four, five and six part songs for male voices, in five books—piano score and separate vocal parts. Under the head of minor publications—which, however, is not intended to cover the eighth book of **Mendelssohn's** *Songs Without Words*—**Offenbach's** compositions figure most frequently. "La Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Hélène" furnish themes for *potpourris*, cleverly arranged by **Strauss, Charles Wels, J. A. Knight** and **Charles Fradel**, and besides, each of the principal airs of these very popular operas are engraved separately with French and English words. *Une fleur d'hiver*, a waltz, by **Iucho**, *Native Scenes*, a cantata, by **V. Peering**, *Sleigh Bells*, by **Charles Wels**, and a song whereof the words and music adapted with skill and taste from those of **Chopin**, by **George W. Birdseye**, complete the list of the Messrs. **Ditson's** latest and best publications.

—Gen. **J. Watts de Peyster** has published a pamphlet entitled *The Decisive Conflicts of the late Civil War, or Slaveholders' Rebellion, Battles Morally, Territorially and Militarily Decisive.* The author seems to have bestowed a great deal of study on the battles he describes, and every page of his work evinces the most conscientious desire to get at and state the truth concerning them. He describes military movements with clearness and precision, and puts a great deal of common sense into his comments.

—A very useful little book for Sunday-school teachers, entitled *The Sabbath-School Index*, has been published by **J. C. Garrigues & Co.**, Philadelphia. It contains, in a well-arranged and convenient form, an account of the history and progress of Sunday-schools, with approved modes of instruction, examples in illustrative, pictorial, and object-teaching; also the use of the blackboard, management of infant-classes, teachers' meetings, conventions, institutes, &c. The author is Mr. **R. G. Pardee**.

—*The American Publisher and Bookseller* for May appears in a new shape, and printed from new and very clear type. Its appearance is much improved by these changes; and we are happy to say that we perceive a corresponding improvement in its literary character. The book notices are well written; and from the correspondence, announcements, general articles, as well as from the well-classified advertisements, may be gathered a large amount of interesting information respecting books and authors.

—*Mozart:* a Biographical Romance, from the German of **Heribert Rau**. By **E. R. Sill**. (**Leypoldt & Holt**: New-York.)—The chief incidents in the public and private life of the great German composer are in this book skillfully strung together, and make up a very pleasant narrative, whether varied as a novel or a simple biography. The translation is especially good and preserves all the point and interest of the original.

—A great deal of useful and interesting information is embodied in Mr. **Henry M. Flint's** work entitled *The Railroads of the United States*. The author gives the history and statistics of the various lines of railroad, their progress, present condition, their earnings, expenses, &c., with much more that is interesting to railroad men. The book is published in convenient form by **John E. Potter & Co.**, Philadelphia.

—*Charlotte's Inheritance*, by **M. E. Braddon**. (New-York: **Harper & Brothers**.) A very readable story, and containing evidences of more conscientious labor on the part of the author than we have met with in some of her numerous works. The style is clear and nervous, the action varied and rapid, and the characters are life-like—one portraiture, that of M. Lenoble, (*fils*,) is a gem in its way.

—Messrs. **O. D. Case & Co.**, of Hartford, Conn., have published an edition of Sir **S. W. Baker's** work on the *Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia*. This is the second republication of this work in America. Having already noticed the English edition, we need only say that Messrs. **Case & Co.** present the work in a very creditable shape. The paper is good, the typography excellent, and the engraving of the illustrations executed with care.

—We have received from Mr. **Randolph** a copy of the *Trial and Sentence of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.*, reported by **Warburton, Bonynge and Devine**. The well-known accuracy of these gentlemen in their profession is sufficient guarantee of the value of their report on the record of one of the most important ecclesiastical trials that has ever taken place in America.

—"At the solicitation of a few friends," Mr. **James W. Pine** has published a volume of verses, which, judged by the standard of "workshop" verses, are neither very bad nor very good. We dare say his friends will appreciate them more keenly than the generality of readers.

—**Ticknor & Fields** have just added *Red Gauntlet* and *The Abbott* to their fine illustrated edition of the Waverley Novels, and *The Old Curiosity Shop* to their autograph edition of Dickens' Works.

—*Kitty's Class Day* is the title of a pretty story by **Louise M. Alcott**, published by **Loring**, of Boston, in his "Tales of the Day" series.

—One of **Julia Kavanagh's** most successful novels is *Dora*, recently published by the **Appletons**. It is tastefully illustrated by **Gaston Fay**.

BOSTON.

The Great Musical Fete—Triennial Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society—The Revelations of Symphony and Song.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

"There's music in the air." During the past week the Hub has fairly revelled in the symphony of those old masters, **Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Mozart** and others, and has also glorified the triumphs of **Parepa-Rosa, Miss Phillips, Miss Topp** and other great artists. The first Triennial Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society, long-promised, but come at last, has fulfilled all the promises of its managers. The enterprise has proved itself one of great magnitude, but the comprehensive manner in which the details of every department have been attended to, demonstrates that the great musical public of Boston is not disposed to place its candle under a bushel or allow it to shine only in the gallery of the church, or at the "select entertainment." The only drawback to the great *fete* has been the outrageous weather; disagreeable east winds, rain, snow and mud a portion of the time. But these did not appear to dampen the ardor of the public, for there have been but few unoccupied seats during the performances. In addition to the home talent there are some thirty-five or forty artists present from New-York and Philadelphia, many of whom are under engagement to the Society, and they have aided materially in lending great success to the orchestral performances. Music Hall is peculiarly adapted to the entertainments, and the spectacular effect there from day to day has been striking in the extreme. The amphitheatrical arrangement of the seats in the back part of the hall, the large chorus of eight hundred or more voices, the orchestra of over one hundred performers and the presence of one great musical heart, devoted to a heaven-born art, and inspired by the presence of the busts of **Palestrina** and **Mozart**, and **Apollo** and **Beethoven**—which seemed to gaze approvingly upon the scene—presented a spectacle of the kind never before witnessed in this city. The musical realization at the festival has been thus far up to the mark of expectation. Never did a regiment of soldiers undergo more drill than has been experienced by the voices and instruments which enter into the performances of the Handel and Hayde on this occasion. The Oratorios, Symphonies, and other works which have made up the programmes, are as familiar to the performers as the alphabet to the child that has entered into the monosyllabic department of orthography. Probably the forces engaged are in many respects unequalled in the country. The voices are divided as follows: Soprano, 230; alto, 171; tenor, 142; bass, 204. The orchestra was as follows: First violins, 22; second violins, 20; violas, 12; violoncellos, 10; double basses, 13; flutes, 4; piccolo, 1; oboes, 4; clarionets, 4; bassoons, 4; horns, 6; trumpets, 4; cornet, 1; trombones, 3; ophicleides, 2; serpent, 1; double drum, 1; side drum and triangle, 1; cymbals, 1; bass drum, 1. We have seen larger orchestras than this in New-York, but none equal to it in point of perfection and power. The conductor of the Festival is Mr. **Carl Zerrahn**; the organist, Mr. **B. J. Lang**. The programme of each day has been varied, and of course all tastes are suited. The opening ceremonies were very appropriate. A brief address was made by Dr. **J. B. Upham**, President of the Society, after which the busts of **Palestrina** and **Mozart**, the work of a Danish sculptor, and the gift of Miss **Charlotte Cushman** to the Music Hall Association, were unveiled and vociferously applauded by the immense audience. It was fitting that a week of rich musical treat should have been inaugurated with **Nicolai's** "Religious Festival Overture." Orchestra, chorus and organ conspired to render this magnificent composition in a manner that quite filled the great soul of the audience with a celestial fire, and at once took possession of it, establishing the warmest sympathy between the audience and the performers. In the "Ninety-fifth Psalm," Mme. **Parepa-Rosa** and Miss **Phillips** rendered their parts in a very superior manner, giving great power and interest to their representations. Mr. **George Simpson** also did great justice to his work; and the leader of the orchestra, Mr. **Zerrahn**, showed entire control over his subjects. **Mendelssohn's** "Hymn of Praise" concluded the entertainment of the opening evening. It proved sufficiently effective in its performance to charm or rather entrance the whole audience. Nothing of the kind was ever before cited in the city. The wealth of melody stored up by **Parepa**, the fine powers of Miss **Phillips**, and the sweet voice of Mr. **Simpson**, were conspicuous on this occasion, and will not soon be forgotten. In the evening the oratorio of "Samson," a popular work in a certain sense, but perhaps weakened in its attractions when compared with the "Hymn of Praise," was given with a good deal of grandeur. The great feature of the performance was its choruses, and its dramatic character gave it power and interest. The soloists were Mme. **Parepa-Rosa**, as *Deliah* and the *Israelitish Woman*, Miss **Phillips** as *Micah*, Mr. **Simpson** as *Samson*, Mr. **H. Wilde** as *Manoah*, and Mr. **M. W. Whitney** as *Harapha*. The parts were promptly taken up, the volume of sound was powerful, and the whole effect grand and imposing. **Parepa** was fully equal to this severe oratorio. The aria, "With Plaintive Notes," was given with artistic thoroughness, as also was the other airs. The performance of "Samson" on this occasion raised the credit of the Society. The principal feature of Wednesday was the *début* in Boston of Miss **Alide Topp**, a *pianiste* of note from Germany. Great curiosity was manifested to see her. Her first touches of the piano convinced all present that Miss **Topp** had not been in the least overestimated. Her performance of **Schumann's** "A Minor Concerto" created a *furore*, and her "Hungarian Rhapsody," by **Liszt**, a difficult composition, was played so well that she captured, so to speak, the entire audience. The programme on Thursday included compositions of **Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Spohr** and **Schubert**. In the evening the oratorio of "St. Paul" was performed to a very enthusiastic audience. To-day, at noon, there was an organ concert, followed by a vocal and instrumental concert, in which Miss **Topp** performed, that lady retaining the great impression she made on the occasion of her first appearance. This evening there will be the oratorios of the "Creation." The Festival will close on Sunday evening.

Boston has great reason to be proud of the success which has attended the first Triennial Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society. Never before here has the power of music been so deeply felt as in the full interpretation of the grand works of the great masters by the complete accessories of chorus, orchestra, organ, and artists brought into requisition at this musical *fête*.

VIGIL.

Massacre of a Family by Indians in Nevada.

From the Virginia City (Nevada) Trespass, April 21.

We learned, yesterday afternoon, the following particulars of a horrible Indian massacre which took place on Friday or Saturday last at the Red Rock ranch, east of Long Valley, and distant about fifty miles from this city. The Indians took the party by surprise, the whites not suspecting they were hostile, and killed Mr. **W. H. Pierson**, his wife, daughter, (a young lady of eighteen,) **John Sutherland**, and another man whose name our informant did not learn. A boy, twelve or fourteen years of age, made his escape, but was hotly pursued by the red devils for nine miles. It appears that some ten or twelve days ago, Old **Winnemucca** told some stock men, who had a number of cattle about Pyramid Lake, to look out for their cattle, as the Pitt River Indians were coming over in that direction, and it also turns out that the Piutes have for some time been preparing for a war with the Pitt River bucks; but still the boy who escaped saw the murderers were Piutes, as he knows them by sight and understands some of their gibberish. However this may be, the same Indians, or some of their confederates, had, a few days previously, stolen several head of horses in the neighborhood, and at the time the massacre took place a party of settlers from Long Valley were hunting for the thieves and murderers.

The Hydraulic Propeller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With your permission, I should like to make a few remarks on an article signed "Engineer," on the hydraulic propeller, which appeared in your issue of Jan. 13 last. "Engineer" commences with a description of this novel propelling instrument, and ends by styling it the ancient motor, promulgated so long ago as 1661. (Very exact date. Did anyone, thirty years ago, know anything about it? Is there much known yet?) Allowing this to pass as having little to do with the question—is it good or bad? I would at once make some observations on "Engineer's" statements, which, I think, were calculated to mislead and give a very unfair impression of the new mode of propelling. He begins by stating that the apparent simplicity of the method has, doubtless, caused by far the greater number of those who witnessed the trials with the *Waterwitch* to entertain erroneous views with respect to the efficiency and capabilities of the apparatus.

Now, it is certainly a new and curious idea that anyone should judge of the performance of a steamship by the apparent simplicity of its propeling apparatus. I can assure "Engineer" that the gallant Admiral **Farragut** did not judge of the hydraulic in this superficial way. He made considerable examinations and inquiries into the subject, and he was assured by the dock-yard officers—than whom none could know better—that the speed of the *Waterwitch* was quite equal, at least, to that of her sister ships, the *Viper* and *Vixen*, steamships of equal power, and which had been built to compare results between the hydraulic propeller and the screw.

Now, as to the weights and space taken up by the hydraulic in comparison with the screw. In the first place, I am somewhat surprised that one signing himself "Engineer," and ostensibly making a fair comparison, should have omitted to include the tunnel for the screw-shaft, which necessarily takes up room within the vessel as much as the engine itself; besides this, "Engineer" seems to make a great point that the screw itself is outside the vessel, and, therefore, cannot take up room within the vessel, but, in fact, it does worse than this, for it necessarily shortens the body of the vessel by the length it takes up—that is to say, if the screw take up six or eight feet under the stern, and were taken away, the immersed body might be lengthened by six or eight feet of midship body—gaining thus not only great additional space for engine and propelling apparatus, but so much additional floatation, that a few tons more or less of machinery, even if required, would be quite insignificant. "Engineer" has, however, as much over-estimated the space and weight required for the hydraulic propeller as he has understated the space and weights properly belonging to the screw. With regard to the space required for the hydraulic, even as applied to the *Waterwitch*, "Engineer" has unfairly taken the engine as occupying the whole breadth by twenty-nine feet of the length of the ship, while it is merely one of the cylinders of the three that were used in this case that projected into the forward bulkhead, thus making only about twenty feet of the length of the vessel so occupied. And I may remark that it is not only quite unnecessary to use three cylinders, as in the case of the *Waterwitch*, but it makes a much heavier arrangement, and takes up more room than is at all required. As to the weights, "Engineer" includes a considerable amount that has nothing to do with the hydraulic propeller, viz.: the sluices, &c., for cutting off the supply of water from the canal and taking it from inside of the hull of the vessel in case of great leakage. As the hydraulic discharges about 360 tons of water a minute, it was considered of importance to be able to use the hydraulic propeller as a gigantic pump to the ship, but the weight of this arrangement ought clearly not to be placed to the weight of engine. "Engineer" has also very much overstated the weight of water in wheel-case, &c., which is not much more than half what he states, and might be still less if it were not for the arrangement for pumping the ship already alluded to, and which is, of course, quite optional. In short, the weight of engine and hydraulic propelling apparatus, even as in the *Waterwitch*, is altogether not in reality half what "Engineer" states, and, as I have said, might be made much less.

Now, as to the comparison with the screw, if the engines and screw-shaft, with the stools and tunnel, heavy stern framing, besides the weight of the overhanging stern, be taken into account, I think even "Engineer" will allow that, instead of the hydraulic propeller and engine being heavier than the screw and what the screw necessarily entails, it is a good deal lighter.

Having thus shown that, either for war or mercantile purposes, the hydraulic takes up less room, and all things considered, is lighter than the screw, I may remark that the space for the screw engines for the sister ship *Viper*, of same power and tonnage, is greater by the amount of the screw-shaft tunnel than the space for the engine and propelling apparatus in the *Waterwitch*, the "formidable point" against the hydraulic is disposed of; and as for the proportional increase of space which "Engineer" supposes would be necessary to apply it to a vessel with 6,000 horse power, he is still further mistaken. A space of little over 30 feet in the length of the vessel would be required, and not 60 feet as he states, and this again is less room than required for the present screw engines of that power by the space of the screw-shaft tunnel. All this, however, it may be said, is on the supposition of only equal powers of propellers on the part of the hydraulic and screw, but if "Engineer" will examine the official trials of the *Waterwitch* and the sister ships, *Vixen* and *Viper*, he will perceive that the hydraulic has a considerable advantage over the screw in point of speed for equal power, which in other words means a saving of fuel; and I need not point out to the mercantile steam interests the importance which even a moderate saving of coal, costing less weight to carry and less room taken up in the vessel, and this is of great importance, especially for long voyages. Besides this direct saving of fuel there will be an indirect saving of far greater amount, arising from the uniform and steady action of this propeller in a heavy sea. It is well known that in these circumstances the screw or paddle is frequently out of the water, causing great loss of weigh to the vessel, and great loss of steam or coals. This loss Capt. **Horeason**, R. N., of the *Inflexible*, proved to "equal half the power of the engine."

"Engineer" will excuse me if I cannot take as a comparison between the two methods of propulsion his supposed results as compared with "freight steamers," when we have the actual official trials of vessels of the same power and displacement to compare results with. And why should "Engineer" take the official results as given of the *Waterwitch* and not also those of the *Vixen* and *Viper*?

Neither can "Engineer" accuse the British Admiralty of any undue haste in taking up the hydraulic, although it is only lately that it has been much taken notice of by the Press and the public. The Admiralty have used great care and more than necessary deliberation. They have taken very many years to come to the conclusion that it is good, and not, as "Engineer" infers, made a first trial in 1867 and at once became delighted with it; the facts being quite the reverse. The Admiralty adopted the screw more quickly, after it had been so far tried, than they have done the hydraulic. Of the two methods I believe the screw is the oldest, and thus might be expected to come in first. It has had its day and done good service. No doubt the hydraulic will now come in on account of its many advantages, among which is its perfect freedom from vibration, which is a source of great discomfort to passengers and sailors, and no doubt an actual loss of power, besides deterioration of the strength and duration of steam vessels.

I may now follow "Engineer" where he tries to refute some of the advantages claimed for the hydraulic. I need not argue about the fouling of screws, although it is well known that some disastrous wrecks and losses have been caused by the fouling of screws; but certainly every engineer knows that heavy pitching seriously affects the power of the screw and even endangers the engines—all engines not being supplied with such sufficient governors as "Engineer" states can "control the engines as easily as in a cotton mill."

Then, again, stopping and reversing suddenly has been proved to be an advantage belonging to the hydraulic in an eminent degree, and without reversing the engines or communicating with the engineers, and thus enabling the officers of the ship to avoid many dangers. "Engineer" certainly does not deny this, but he states that "some small tugboat has for many years had gear by which the officer of the deck steers, stops, backs or turns his boat without moving from a high stool." Now I don't deny that all this is possible, especially in a very small boat; but seeing it has been in operation for many years without being extended, it looks as if there was some difficulty in the way of its general application. One can hardly suppose that any set of engineers would like to attend, say a 6,000 horse power engine, while some officer on deck, at considerable distance, and without communication, could stop, reverse, &c.; but even were this done it is well known that suddenly reversing a screw does not stop the vessel quickly, whereas it has been proved that from the time of the order being given the *Waterwitch* can be brought from full speed to a dead stop in less than twice her own length.

As to "Engineer's" idea that if either of the sluice valves for reversing the discharge of the water was going wrong it would be a serious matter—granted; but these are about the simplest and most unlikely of any part of the machinery to go wrong. "Engineer" might as well have supposed the boiler bursting, or any other part of the engine breaking down, which, of course, would stop the hydraulic in common with any other propeller.

"Engineer" also thinks the outside nozzles very vulnerable to shot and thus destroying the propelling power. But in the first place the nozzles may be placed safely under water; secondly, if, however, one of the four were struck, it could only be partially damaged and would hardly affect the propelling power at all—the others being independent and quite able to propel the vessel, although one of the others should be entirely destroyed. Still further, the nozzles may, if thought necessary, be protected the same as other parts of the vessel, and without being of the enormous proportions supposed by "Engineer," six or eight inches on the outside—but not on top or under side—being all that is necessary.

Again, "Engineer" thinks that rolling of the vessel, while it only slightly affects the screw, must be a serious disadvantage to the hydraulic on account of the nozzles being at one time under water and at another out, but I do not see how he could come to that conclusion when it has been proved that the hydraulic acts almost equally well discharging under or out of water.

In conclusion, I am surprised, seeing that "Engineer" had the working drawings before him, that he should have made such a mistake as to say that the wheel case was *nineteen feet* diameter, and thus leading himself into the error of *enormous weight*. The case is not a true circle, but the average is sixteen feet diameter only. Again he states the measurements of the vessel right, but is wrong in saying that from 38 to 40 per cent. is cut away from the model, thus showing a fine form for sailing, whereas there is little over 20 per cent. cut away, and having a perfectly flat floor and sharp bilge, the *Water Witch* is anything but a favorable shape for being easily driven through the water. "Engineer" also states, as if an objection, that the engine rises above the water line. Now, the safest place in an armor-plated ship is about the water line, as the armor only covers the hull from about three feet under the water line to the deck; and in a merchant vessel it is rather an advantage that the weight of the engine should not be so low as screw engines generally are.

HYDRAULIC.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

In Georgia the following Congressmen have probably been elected: First District, J. W. Clift, Republican; Second District, Nelson Tift, Democrat; Third District, William P. Edwards, Republican; Fourth District, Samuel F. Gove, Republican; Fifth District, O. H. Prince, Republican; Sixth District, J. H. Christy, Democrat; Seventh District, Gen. P. M. B. Young, Democrat.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "One of the veteran lobbyists of our Massachusetts Legislature remarked, the other day, that there were one hundred members in the House who paid only a poll tax, and that he 'could buy the whole of them for $50 apiece.' The gentleman works in the interest of the tunnel, and doubtless spoke the truth."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* says that thousands of white men were induced to support the Constitution in that State by the fear of confiscation, or by the desire to get back into the Union on any terms offered.

The Democrats of the Kentucky Tenth Judicial District on Saturday nominated **C. B. Thomas** for Circuit Judge, and **Lawrence Jones** for Commonwealth's Attorney. Both of them were rebel officers.

Gen. **James A. Beaver**, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Convention of Soldiers, which assembled in Philadelphia on the 8th of January last, has appointed a Committee to take active part in the State and National elections this Fall.

The Pittsburg *Post* denies that the Pennsylvania Democracy has declared, or ever will, for Gen. **Hancock**, and asserts that it has not yet met a single delegate to the New-York Convention who had expressed himself in favor of **Hancock**.

The Boston *Post*, which recently declared in favor of Gen. **Hancock** as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, now urges Hon. **Charles Francis Adams** for the Vice-Presidency.

The Macon *Journal and Messenger* urges the names of Hon. **Hiram Warner** and **H. S. Fitch**, Esq., as Senators from Georgia. Both of these gentlemen can take the test-oath.

A call is issued for a Convention of the Conservative soldiers of Minnesota, at St. Paul, on the 10th of June, to elect delegates to the National Convention to be held in New-York on the 4th of July.

At a mass meeting in Columbia County, Fla., recently, Hon. **William A. Newell**, of New-Jersey, was recommended for Vice-President on the Republican ticket.

The Chicago *Republican* has come out strongly in favor of **Benjamin F. Wade** as the Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

The Maine Republican State Convention to nominate State officers, etc., is to be held in Portland on Wednesday, July 8.

The Maryland Democrats will hold a State convention in Baltimore on the 3d of June, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

Twenty-seven Republicans and five Democrats have been elected to Congress from the reconstructed States.

The West Virginia Democrats hold their State Convention in Grafton, on Thursday, July 16, to nominate Electors and State officers.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, (Ex-Senator **Fogg's** paper,) is very much dissatisfied with the late Republican State Convention.

The James-Street Homicide—John Sherman Committed for the Murder of His Wife.

Coroner **Flynn** yesterday morning, at the Fourth Precinct Station House, continued the inquest in the case of **Mary Sherman**, found dead at No. 67 James-street, Friday night, as heretofore reported. The following additional testimony was obtained yesterday:

Thomas C. Knox, M. D., Deputy Coroner, testified that, assisted by Dr. T. C. Martin, he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, and on examining the external aspect of the head, a scalp wound was discovered, one inch in length, over the right parietal bone, midway between the parietal suture and ear, and evidently inflicted by a blunt instrument. A contused wound was found over the parietal bone, one inch above the left occipital ridge. A penetrating wound, semi-linear in shape, was found at the outer angle of the left eye, and the left side of the face was considerably bruised and extravasated blood was found beneath each of the scalp wounds. About five ounces of clotted blood were found on the surface of the left hemisphere of the cerebrum, and the surface of the brain was much congested. In the opinion of the physicians, death resulted from extravasation of blood consequent upon the injuries found upon the head.

James Kiernan, patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, testified that Friday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he was on duty in James-street, when the prisoner, John Sherman, came up and said he wanted him; the officer asking him what was the matter; Sherman replied there was an accident up stairs, and his wife was either dying or dead; the officer went to the room with Sherman, and saw at once that the woman was dead, and so told him; one of the tenants, Mrs. O'Brien, told the officer that she had heard quarreling during the evening between the deceased and her husband; the story told by Sherman was that he was at the door twice during the evening and could not get in, and the third time he found the door unlocked, and going in found his wife lying on the floor with a shawl over her head; Sherman was then taken into custody, and locked up in the Foruth Precinct Station House.

The case was then given to the jury with this testimony, together with that taken on Saturday, and already published, when a verdict was rendered that the deceased had come "to her death by injuries received at the hands of her husband, John Sherman, on the 8th day of May, 1868." The accused being then formally examined, said his name is John Sherman, is a laborer, a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, and in answer to the charge said "Not Guilty." He was committed to the Toombs, by Coroner Flynn, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Young Men's Christian Association—The Appropriation Last Year.

Young Men's Christian Association of New-York,
New-York, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your valuable article this morning on the action of the Legislature on the City tax levies, you say the effect of the Young Men's Christian Association declining $5,000 was injured by the fact that the Association accepted a like gift last year.

Will you please state that the appropriation was made last year without our application or knowledge; the bill was passed and signed and the Legislature adjourned before we knew of the gift?

We were then informed it would, if not taken by us, go into unappropriated funds, subject to the disposal of the Common Council. We therefore felt obliged to accept it.

As we do not believe the State is justified in taxing her citizens for the support of voluntary benevolent institutions, we telegraphed to Albany, this session, to decline the proposed gift, as soon as we heard the appropriation to our Association had been inserted in the tax levy.

For the Board of Directors.

W. E. DODGE, Jr., President.

The Italian School.

The pupils of the Italian School, under the control of the Children's Aid Society, enjoyed a fine stereopticon exhibition last Thursday night at their rooms, No. 110 Centre-street. The entertainment was, in a degree, unexpected to them, as **L. Bailey**, Esq., had quietly engaged Mr. **Tremaine** for the purpose. The room was crowded with children, their parents, and several ladies and gentlemen, who, but for the rain, would undoubtedly have been present in greater numbers. The exhibition was varied and artistic, and calculated to instruct and amuse. As it progressed the children grew enthusiastic, evidently appreciating the kind feelings which had prompted their friend to secure it for them. Before the dismissal of the school the ladies distributed oranges and cakes, to which full justice was done by the pupils.

The school is in such an unprecedentedly flourishing condition that is has been found necessary to employ an additional teacher, making four in all. The Italian Government, in pursuance of the enlightened policy which has characterized the new kingdom, continues to acknowledge the usefulness of this institution by a subsidy, which, in view of the improvement attained in the condition of hundreds of their poor juvenile subjects here, could not be better applied. We congratulate the Children's Aid Society upon the success which has attended their modest and unpretentious charities, which call for the heartiest sympathy from the benevolent public.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Ineffectual Disguise.—Some days ago it is alleged a man of middle age and genteel appearance, registered himself at the Metropolitan Hotel as **Samuel Spero**, No. 87 Warren street, and after two days' enjoyment of the delights of that hostelry departed without tendering the proprietors any pecuniary recompense. Saturday he returned with his face ornamented with a pair of eye-glasses, very green, and of huge size, and was registering himself under a different name, when the disguise proved to be too thin, and the eye-glasses were seen through by Detective **Porter**. Yesterday the searcher for cheap living was provided by Alderman **Moore** with plain but substantial and cheap board at the Tombs.

Sugar Thieves.—**Alexander Young** and **Daniel Sheehan** were yesterday arraigned before Justice **Mansfield** upon a charge of grand larceny. About 11 o'clock on the preceding night the prisoners had been found by Officer **O'Connell**, of the Seventh Precinct, in a boat in the East River, having in their possession 1,200 pounds of sugar. They gave very contradictory statements of the manner in which they had obtained it. They were committed for examination and to give an opportunity to find the owner of the property.

Personating an Officer.—Saturday night **George Bell** accosted **James C. Robinson**, who was in Norfolk-street, near Grand, slightly intoxicated, and saying he was a detective officer, threatened to take **Robinson** to the Station-house if he did not give him $5. The proposition was overheard by Officer **Bloodgood**, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and he arrested **Bell**. Yesterday the prisoner was committed for trial by Justice **Mansfield**.

Burglary in Liberty-street.—Friday night last the store of **U. J. Cody**, No. 142 Liberty-street, was entered by burglars, and goods valued at $500 stolen, with which the burglars escaped. The next day Officer **Hey**, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested **George Hutchins** and **Henry Schultz**, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. The prisoners were committed by Alderman **Moore**, at the Tombs, for examination.

The Weather.—From the weekly report of the Meteorological Department of the Central Park it appears that the mean range of the thermometer during the past week was 50° 88'; of the barometer, 29.8285. Friday was the coldest day and Saturday the warmest. The prevailing winds were from the East. Rain fell on the 4th, 5th, 6th 7th and 8th, giving an aggregate depth of 1.095 inches. A thunder-storm occurred on Thursday night.

Dishonest Whitewasher.—**Franklin Curtis**, a colored man, being employed to whitewash the house of **William H. Fowler**, No. 13 Charles-street, was left alone in one of the rooms from which, after his departure, a coat valued at $60 was missed. Having been seen to have a bundle when he left the house he was arrested, and, yesterday, was committed for trial by Alderman **Moore**, sitting at the Tombs Police Court.

At the Morgue.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Pier No. 46 North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 35, five feet eight inces high. He wore a brown sack coat, brown cloth vest, black cassimere pantaloons, white shirt, silk neck-tie, elastic gaiters and blue woolen socks. The red flannel undershirt, white cotton drawers, black body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

Singing in the Old North Church.—The Union Mutual Devotional Singing Meetings to be held every Monday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, in the venerable old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, where the Fulton-street daily prayer meetings are held, are designed to cultivate a taste for church singing. Everybody is invited—those who sing and those who like to hear music.

Ladies' Fair.—The grand Ladies' Fair, in aid of the Church of the Holy Innocents, will be opened to-day in the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. There will be a promenade concert, with a change of programme every evening, commencing at 7:30 P. M., and a grand sacred concert on Sunday evening, the 17th inst.

Gas Explosion.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a gas-pipe exploded in the house No. 126 Crosby-street, occupied by **Joseph Arnold**. **Wm. Vail**, one of the boarders, was slightly injured by burns upon the hands, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The building was not injured.

The Burnt Steamer Red Jacket.—The steamer *Red Jacket*, burnt on the 29th of April, was successfully raised by the wrecking steamers *John Fuller* and *Louis* yesterday morning. The boat is badly burnt, and it is thought cannot be repaired.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Betrayed Husband Attempts Suicide.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a German named **Rudolph Schultz** was arrested in Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, by Officer **Kennedy** on a charge of being drunk and firing a pistol in the street. Upon being conveyed to the Police Station, a revolver with four of the six barrels containing powder and ball, and a letter addressed to **Schultz's** wife was found on his person. In explanation, the prisoner stated that when arrested he was about to commit suicide by shooting himself, because his wife, from whom he has for some time been separated, proved unfaithful to her marriage vows while he was away in the army, the proof being of such a nature that there was not a possibility of doubt. The letter was bound to contain $175 in Treasury notes. He stated to his wife that he left the money to her as a token of his former regard, and that when she received it he would be no more, as he intended to kill himself. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Recorder **Pope**, when he repeated the same story, adding that he fired off the first shot in front of (as he supposed) his wife's residence for the purpose of arousing her, and then intended to shoot himself. The officers made inquiry in Bloomfield-street, but no woman of the same name as the prisoner could be found. **Schultz** says that he has resided in Philadelphia for the past six months and arrived in New-York at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. Recorder **Pope** committed him temporarily in order to consider what was best to be done with him. **Schultz** conversed freely upon the subject of his troubles. He is intelligent and of good appearance, but bears the marks of recent excessive dissipation.

Railroad Matters.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company have recently purchased of **Moses Taylor** and others a large property south and and adjoining their present piers in Hoboken, and have commenced the erection of additional piers for their rapidly increasing business. The company has now a shore front of over 1,000 feet and an area of 70 acres of land. The shipping facilities, when completed, will provide for a business of over 2,000,000 tons per annum, besides which, additional piers, to be used in connection with the Morris and Essex Company, are to be constructed by Mr. **E. A. Stevens** at Weehawken, for the shipment of coal, iron, grain and petroleum, and large cattle-yards will also be provided. The Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company have leased their road to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company for a term of 99 years, and trains from Bloomfield and Montclair will hereafter be run through to Hoboken without change of engine or cars. The Company has also taken a lease of the pier foot of Clarkson-street, New-York, and will place their cars for freight at this pier, by means of flats, thus doing away with conveying goods to and from Hoboken by trucks for shipment and delivery.

A Minister's House Robbed.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, while the family were in the upper part of the house, the residence of Rev. Dr. **Taylor**, on Bergenwood-avenue, City of Bergen, was entered by a thief, and a basket containing thirty-two silver spoons of various kinds, valued at over $100, was stolen from a pantry in the dining-room. There were strong grounds for suspicion against a man who had been working in the garden during the day, and a warrant being procured, his house was searched, but the missing property was not found.

Appointment of School Superintendents.—The New-Jersey State Board of Education has elected the following County Superintendents: Essex County, Chas. M. Davis, Bloomfield, *vice* Jos. L. Munn, resigned. Mercer County, Wm. Gibby, of Princeton, *vice* Wm. H. Brace, resigned. Middlesex County, Ralph Willis, of Spottswoods, *vice* D. T. Reily, resigned. Warren County, Joseph S. Smith, of Ashbury, *vice* Wm. Holt, resigned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to May 16.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.
Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
4675—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
983—Le Clair vs. Sarner.
1291—Baker vs. Byrne et al.
303—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1297—Wolfsohn vs. Kuphal.
1263—Davison vs. Wetmore et al.
1039—Dean vs. Matthias.
1098—Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
429—Christie vs. Haskell.
523—N. Y. Nuevitas and Cuba Steamship Co. vs. Neafie et al.

Nos.
1165—Blumenthal et al. vs. Cohen.
1237—Pierce et al. vs. Lynch.
1239—Becker vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
57—Sackett vs. Mott et al.
979—Clark, Adm'r., vs. Merriam et al.
941—Leigh vs. Schwartz et al.
1129—Wagnon vs. Enaas.
1169—Hertz et al. vs. Hartz.
427—Butler et al. vs. Penn. Railroad Co.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
284—Webster vs. Rackett et al.
1130—Battelle et al. vs. Howe et al.
1410—J. Russel Manf'g Co. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
1600—Browning et al. vs. Roser et al.
1084—Compton vs. Burden et al.
1064—Huntley vs. Beach.
1318—White vs. Mariposa Co.
1330—Heron vs. Abel.
1414—Letz et al. vs. Meyer.
1794—Goodenough Horse-Shoe Co. vs. Star Fire Ins Co.

Nos.
896—Gilmor vs. McKibbin et al.
1276—Donaldson vs. The Mayor, &c.
846—Osgood et al. vs. Wills, executrix.
1080—Osgood et al. vs. Wills, executrix.
1514—August vs. Lombard.
1554—Williams, admr. vs. Liverpool and London Fire and Life Ins. Co.
1560—Coburn et al. vs. Loring.
1564—Hughes vs. McManus.
1588—Rowan vs. Green et al.
1590—Hutchins vs. Ingham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.
Reserved Cases.

Nos.
111—Freeborn vs. Howlett.
112—Columbus, Ind., and Ohio R. R. Co. vs. Comstock.
148—Hodge vs. Wasserman.

Nos.
164—Delsaerd vs. Griffen.
171—Roberts vs. Rhinelander.
202—Stannard vs. Shawhan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3787—Southmayd et al. vs. Keith et al.
3843—Roth vs. Stout.
3833—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
3775—Jackson vs. Clark, imp'ld, &c.
3837—Gal Quane vs. Heintze.
3851—East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. vs. Lighthall.
3799—New-York Screw Dock Co. vs. White.

Nos.
3869—Stewart, &c., vs. Spratt.
2759—Casserly vs. Central American Transit Company.
1069—Welsh vs. Sickles.
3697—McCartney vs. Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.
2167—New-Haven and N. Co. vs. Quintard et al.
3781—Hallet vs. Narragansetts S. S. Co.
3863—Hodgskin vs. Loveridge et al.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3964—Rich vs. Briggs et al.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.
3794—Gray vs. Nat. Steam Nav. Co.
3714—Bery et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
3938—Heath et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
3250—Hagan vs. Aaron.
3884—Lockwood et al. vs. Weil et al.
4168—Boston Silk & W. Mills Co. vs. Bull, Surv.

Nos.
2738—Weil vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
1438—Konitzky et al. vs. Mayer.
3930—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
3916—Cantwell vs. Ross Pres't, &c.
3888—Clay vs. Winter.
3968—Ullman vs. Jacobs et al.
3970—Coleman vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1085—Reynolds vs. Commerce Fire Ins. Co.
1104—Heller vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1111—Olney vs. Financial and Commercial Ex. Association.
1112—Cooper vs. Financial and Commercial Ex. Association.
1131—Bunting vs. Anderson.
1194—Northall vs. Prime.
1195—Northall vs. Prime.

Nos.
1196—Blum et al. vs. Moral et al.
1200—Kronethal et al. vs. Schwartz.
1201—Grader vs. Reisier et al.
1204—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Bylandt.
1206—Wolf et al. vs. Jacobson.
1207—Ulrig vs. Redlich et al.
1209—Werner vs. Hirsch.
1210—Babcock vs. Gedney.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1066—Kelly vs. Schwarz.
1067—Kelly vs. Schwarz.
989—Ougnard vs. Coudert, Jr.
1031—Townsend vs. Erie Railway Co.
894—Conners vs. Rutger Fire Ins. Co.
1034—Werner vs. Maetz.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows et al.

Nos.
431—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows et al.
87—Konig vs. Seiger.
926—Muzro vs. Grau.
986—Compaigniac et al. vs. Northrop.
483—McCune vs. Converse.
2187—Smith vs. Mackey.
343—Pave vs. Colby.
32—Soule vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
250—Lumbard vs. Stuart.
1150—Bayley vs. Stovekin.
1154—Flaherty vs. Bayard.
1013—Mosely vs. Danziger.
438—Bridenburgh vs. Matthies.
902—Clinton vs. Metropolitan Gas-Light Co.
900—Gunson vs. Metropolitan Gas-Light Co.
866—Johnson vs. McCredy.
1174—Prescott vs. Wilson.
1175—Handle vs. Parker.
1140—Dewring vs. Herrick.
1176—Maclay vs. Comstock.
1177—Hardy vs. Erlanger.
1178—Hull vs. Hutterman.
1179—Whonsiedler vs. Maher.

Nos.
1130—Thompson vs. Bergen.
1181—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
1182—Boyle vs. Berger.
1183—Crane vs. Hetcht.
1184—Jacob vs. Weip.
1185—Ester vs. Holbrook.
1186—Dunwaldt vs. Fourteenth-street and Bleecker-street Railroad Co.
1187—Ohbroggy vs. Fourth street and Bleecker street Railroad Co.
1188—Leconey vs. Halsted.
1189—Haigh vs. Wilkinson.
1190—Oesterley vs. Fairfield.
1191—Dillon vs. Byrnes.
1192—Kaisor vs. Lippman.
1193—Field vs. Barsesa.
1194—Williams vs. Sturges.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russell, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. William Kelly and Charles McGinness; robbery.
The People vs. James Seaman, F. Gaffney and John McCartney; robbery.
The People vs. Patrick Fitzgerald; burglary.
The People vs. Robert Ellis; burglary.
The People vs. Richard Mead, Charles Carroll and John Hughes, three complaints; burglary.
The People vs. John Murphy and John Reilly; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Ward and Samuel King; grand larceny.
The People vs. Jas. Reed; grand larceny.
The People vs. George Jenkins; grand larceny.
The People vs. Robert Montgomery; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Sheridan; grand larceny.
The People vs. Catharine Moore; grand larceny.
The People vs. Sarah Vannell; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edgar Williams; forgery.
The People vs. Patric McCabe; assault and battery.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MARITIME LIEN—IT CANNOT EXIST AGAINST A BRIDGE OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS—THE RELATION OF THE LIEN AND THE PROCEEDING IN REM.

The Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith and Minnesota Packet Company, appellants, vs. A Portion of the Rock Island Railroad Bridge.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice **Field** delivered the opinion of the Court:

The libel in this case is filed against that part of the Rock Island Railroad bridge which is situated in the Northern District of Illinois, for alleged damages done by that part of the bridge to two steamboats, the property of the libelants, employed in the navigation of the Mississippi River. It alleges that, by law and the public treaties of the United States, the Mississippi River is for the distance of 2,000 miles a public navigable stream and common highway, free and open to all the citizens of the United States, who are entitled to navigate the same by sailing and steam vessels, and otherwise, without impediment or obstruction; that the Rock Island bridge obstructs the free navigation of the stream; and that by collision with this obstruction the steam-vessels of the libelant have been injured, and he has in consequence been damaged to an extent exceeding $7,000. In accordance with the prayer of the libel, process was issued and the property attached. The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and others intervened as claimants, and filed an exception to the jurisdiction of the Court to proceed against the property in question in the manner "in which the same is sought to be proceeded against by the libel"—in other words, they objected to the jurisdiction of the Court to take a proceeding *in rem* against the property. The exception was sustained by the District and Circuit Courts, and the libel dismissed. The correctness of this ruling is the sole question presented for our determination. There is no doubt, as stated by the counsel for the appellant, that the jurisdiction of the admiralty extends to all cases of tort committed on the high seas, and in this country in navigable waters. For the redress of these torts, the courts of admiralty may proceed in *personam*, and when the cause of the injury is the subject of a maritime lien, may also proceed *in rem*. The latter proceeding is the remedy afforded for the enforcement of liens of that character. A maritime lien, unlike a lien at common law, may, in many cases, exist without possession of the thing upon which it is asserted, either actual or constructive. It confers, however, upon its holder such a right in the thing that he may subject it to condemnation and sale to satisfy his claim in damages; and when the lien arises from torts committed at sea, it travels with the thing wherever that goes, and into whosoever's hands it may pass. The only object of the proceeding *in rem*, is to make this right, when it exists, available to carry it into effect. It subserves no other purpose. The lien and the proceeding *in rem* are, therefore, correlative. Where one exists the other can be taken, and not otherwise. Such is the language of the Privy Council in the decision of the case of the *Bold Buccleugh*. (7 Mon., 214.) "A maritime lien," says that Court, "is the foundation of the proceeding *in rem*, a process to make perfect a right inchoate from the moment the lien attaches; and whilst it must be admitted that when such lien exists a proceeding *in rem* may be had, it will be found to be equally true, that in all cases where the proceeding *in rem* is the proper course, then a maritime lien exists, which gives a privilege, a claim upon the thing to be carried into effect by legal powers." There is an expression in the case of the *Volant*, (1 W. Rob. 38,) attributed to Dr. Lushington, which militates against his views. He is reported to have said that the damage committed on the high seas confers no lien upon the ship, and this is cited by the counsel of the appellant to show that a maritime lien is not the foundation of a proceeding *in rem*. But the expression is a new dictum, and the Privy Council, in the case cited, allude to it, and observe that it is doubtful, from a contemporaneous report of the same case, (Notes of cases, 508) whether the learned Judge made use of it, and add, that if he did, the expression is certainly inaccurate, and not being necessary for the decision of the case, cannot be taken as authority. A maritime lien can only exist upon movable things engaged in navigation, or upon things which are the subjects of commerce on the high seas or navigable waters. It may arise with reference to vessels, steamers and rafts, and upon goods and merchandise carried by them. But it cannot arise upon anything which is fixed and immovable, like a wharf, a bridge, or real estate of any kind. Though bridges and wharves may aid commerce by facilitating intercourse inland, or the discharge of cargoes, they are not in any sense the subjects of maritime law.

Decree affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—AT CIRCUIT—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Before Judge Joseph Mullen.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO BILLS OF EXCHANGE MADE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

The Bank of Prince Edward's Island vs. Chas. H. Trumbull.—The following opinion has just been delivered in the above entitled action. The facts are sufficiently stated by the Judge to enable our readers to comprehend the nature of the case.

Mullen, J.—The General Term, in the First District, held in the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* Van Vleck and Tucker, in December last, that the plaintiff, who had loaned to the defendant $10,000 in gold, to be paid in gold, was entitled to judgment for an amount equal to the value of the gold, at the time of the trial, in legal-tender notes. The plaintiff in the case before me, claims to recover judgment for a sum in currency equal to $2,000 in gold, upon a bill of exchange drawn for that sum in Charlottetown, in Prince Edward's Island, by A. A. McDonald & Bro., on the defendant, payable in sixty days from the date thereof, and which was presented to, and accepted by the defendant. The bill, upon its face, is payable in United States gold coin. It will be seen that the cases are identical in principle, and whatever my own views of the law might be, respect for the Court that decided the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* Van Vleck and Tucker, would constrain me to follow its decision, leaving it to the Court of Appeals to reverse the judgment if, upon more full examination, it shall be found to be erroneous. I heard this case in that district while holding Court at the request of the presiding Justice; I am not, therefore, at liberty to disregard a decision of its General Term upon the precise question presented to me for decision. I cannot leave the case, however, without briefly giving my reasons for concurring, as I do, in the conclusion at which the General Term arrived in the case cited. The constitutionality of the Legal Tender act is not open for discussion in this State since the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Metropolitan Bank *vs.* Van Dyck, 27 N. Y., 400. It is also the settled law of the State that in actions for the recovery of debts contracted before the passage of the Legal Tender act, the plaintiff can only recover the sum agreed to be paid, without any allowance for the difference in value between gold and legal tenders, notwithstanding the debtor may have agreed to pay it in gold or silver coin. It must be considered, also, that the Courts of this country that have been called to pass on this question have been nearly unanimous in holding that debts contracted since the passage of the Legal Tender act, payable by the express agreement of the debtor in gold and silver coin, may be paid by the same amount in legal tender notes. A contract entered into prior to 1862 for the payment of a given sum of money in gold and silver coin, received the same construction as it would have received had the words specifying in what the payment should be made not been in the contract. It was by law payable only in gold and silver coin, at the election of the creditor, if that provision had not been incorporated in it. In other words, it was construed as if it read "payable in legal currency." When, therefore, such a contract was to be satisfied by payment since 1862, it receives the same construction, and is paid by an equal amount of legal tender notes. This construction of the contract became indispensable, or debtors would have been ruined and the business of the country destroyed. If this construction had practically the effect of taking from the creditor a portion of his property, it operated with equal severity upon the debtor—his property was reduced in value in the same proportion. The loss fell equally upon all classes; it was a part of the price we had to pay to save the Republic. It operated very harshly upon the foreign creditor, whose debt, contracted before the war and payable in this country, to compel him to accept payment in paper in lieu of gold and silver. But it was impossible to have one rule of law for our own citizens and another for foreigners; the same rule of construction must apply to both, and hence each must accept the same measure of satisfaction. Every contract then made was made impliedly, if not expressly, subject to the power of Congress to make paper instead of coin a legal tender, or to debase the coin so as to render it of no more value than the same amount in legal-tender notes. Whether such laws are just or wise is a question for the Legislative Department, and with which the Courts of the country have nothing to do. Congress did not see fit to debase the gold and silver coin of the country, nor has it repealed the law making gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; but it has secured a similar result by making a thing of inferior value of equivalent value in payment of debts. The debtor is no longer obliged to pay gold or silver, and the creditor is obliged to accept Government notes in satisfaction of his debt. The intrinsic difference in value between the paper made a legal tender by Congress, and gold and silver, is recognized both at home and abroad. Property is sold in our own and foreign markets at one price for gold, and for another in paper. This distinction can no more be got rid of than can the distinction between the cotton or linen out of which the paper is manufactured on which these notes are printed, and the metal out of which the coin is made. It was not, I apprehend, the intention of the framers of the Legal Tender act to prohibit the making of contracts payable in coin. The necessities of commerce require that such contracts should be held valid. To hold that they cannot be made would be a most unwise and unnecessary interference with the rights of the citizen, and is uncalled for by the creditors of the Government or the necessities of the people. A merchant in New-York orders from a manufacturer in England $5,000 worth of cotton goods; the Englishman understands this to mean $5,000 worth of goods, estimating the dollar as a dollar in gold; the account is made out on this basis. If the sale is on credit and to be paid in this country, the seller can only be paid by $5,000 in gold, or their equivalent. To obtain this he must make out his account by adding to the $5,000 the amount necessary to make legal-tender notes equal to gold. Before his account can reach this country, gold may have materially increased or lessened in price. By taking the value of gold on the day he ships the goods he may subject himself to a loss, if gold should appreciate in value before the account is adjusted, or he may be demanding more than the purchaser is bound to pay if it has depreciated. If he leaves the amount to be adjusted by the purchaser a door is open for misunderstanding and litigation. Between countries enjoying the advantage of telegraphic communication this difficulty may not arise, but there is still so large a portion of the world with which we have dealings, that have no such communications, that the practical difficulty exists in all its force. It is also true that merchants may provide by these contracts against the annoyance to which I have referred. But the fewer restrictions upon, and embarrassments laid in the way of commercial intercourse, the better. Instead of subjecting merchants of this uncertain and unsatisfactory mode of dealing, why not permit them to agree that an indebtedness shall be payable and paid in gold or silver, or its equivalent in paper? It cannot be doubted but that when a contract made since 1862, provides for payment of a given sum in gold coin, that is the intention that it shall be thus paid. If the intention of the parties is to govern, what right have the Courts to disregard it and compel the creditor to receive a sum less than it was the understanding and intention he should receive? The reasoning of the Judges seems to be that when the contract is to be performed here, the amount to be paid by its terms must be understood as payable in legal-tender notes, and that the parties can not agree that it shall be paid in coin. If it is legally possible for parties to bind themselves thus to pay, the defendant has done it in this case. The language is not open to two constructions, and the intent is perfectly obvious. To reach the result stated the Courts have been governed by the doctrine of the case of Penny vs. Gleason, (5 Wend., 394.) In that case the defendant's agreement was to pay a certain number of dollars and cents in salt at a price named per barrel. The Court held that the measure of damages for a breach of the contract was the amount named in the contract, and not the value of the salt. The reasoning of the Chancellor is that, by the contract, the defendant had an election to deliver the salt or pay the amount in money, and having failed to deliver the salt, he was bound to pay the money. I am unable to perceive that the decision in that case has any application to this. Salt was not, and had never been, a standard of value. Gold has been, and is by law, a legal standard of value. The price of salt was not fixed, but fluctuated, as did other commodities in market. Gold has not, in fact, varied in value. The paper which has been made a legal tender in payment of debts has varied, and because it is made a legal tender, and gold has thereby been treated as an article of merchandise, its value seems to fluctuate, whereas it is that of the paper only which fluctuates. That it is not the coin that changes in value is proved by its being received in payment of debts in foreign countries at the same valuation it received before the act of 1862, and is so received here when we are required to go back to the gold standard. We know that the value of the American gold dollar is to-day in this country and in Europe of the same value it was seven years ago; and that value is not changed, because we have established another, and wholly fictitious, standard, with respect to which, and with respect to which alone, its value has changed. We have, as I have already suggested, two standards of value recognized by law—the one gold and silver, the other paper; either is a legal tender for a debt, and a contract which calls for payment in gold calls for payment in currency recognized by law, and there is nothing in law or in reason which forbids the parties making such an agreement, and I insist that when it is manifest that it was the intention of the parties that payment should be made in coin instead of paper, it is the duty of the Courts to carry into effect such intentions. If the $2,000, to pay which the bill in suit was drawn, were borrowed, the borrower, it is to be presumed, received it in gold, or in property at gold prices. If the bill does not provide for the payment of $2,000 in gold, will anyone inform me how the lender could have framed his contract so as to secure to himself payment by the drawer of that sum on the day it should be presented for acceptance or payment and interest? As I have attempted to illustrate in the case of the purchaser of the goods in England, it would be practically impossible to fill up the bill with an amount which, if paid in currency, would exactly equal the same number of dollars in gold. He might transmit the bill in blank to an agent to fill up with the true amount before presentation, or he might draw the bill "for such sum as will, on the day of presentation for payment, be equal to $2,000 in gold." But when the bill is thus drawn is the intention of the parties any more clearly expressed that the bill is to be paid in gold, or its equivalent, than when it is drawn "payable in gold coin of the United States?" The sum named in a bill or other contract is, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, presumptively payable in whatever is at the time a legal tender in payment of debts; but when the parties designate some other currency, which is not illegal, it is the right of the creditor to have awarded to him such measure of damages as will constitute payment in the currency intended, and it is the duty of the courts to award it. If gold and silver were not both, in law and in fact, legal currency, recognized and adopted by all classes of men, there might be some excuse for treating them as articles of merchandise, and the debtor had the right to pay in them or in paper at his election; but so long as they are recognized as currency, debts payable in them should be enforced, and the intention of the parties should have effect. I, therefore, order judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $2,925.

April 29, 1868.

Barlow & Hyatt, for plaintiff; Chapman & Scott, for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 9, 1868.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¾	600 West. U. Tel.	38¼
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾	100 do ... b10	38¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	106¾	200 do	38
3,000 do	106¾	100 Quicksilver	31¼
85,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	100 do	31¼
7,800 U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	107	100 do	31
45,000	107¾	100 do	30¾
125,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107¾	100 Mariposa Min. Co.	6
6,000 do	107¾	300 Bos. Water P.	20¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	109¾	200 Adams Ex.	61¾
5,800 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67	109¾	300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	23¾
do ... Small	109¾	100 do	23
1,500 U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	103¾	150 Mer. U. Ex.	31¾
50,000 do ... b3	103¾	500 N. Y. Cent.	128⅜
80,000 Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107¾	100 do	128
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	68¼	300 do ... b10	128
16,000 Tenn. 6s, new	67	2000 Erie R.	68⅝
10,000 do	67	200 do	68⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s, New	51	200 M. S. & N. I.	84
5,000 N. Car 6s ... x c	65¼	20 Panama R.	320
10,000 do	65¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
4,000 Mo. S. 6s	89	200 C. & N. W. R. ... b30	66¾
3,000 do	89½	250 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	102	100 do	76¾
1,000 Lack. & West. 1st	97	200 Chi. & R. I.	95¾
1,000 Del. L. & W. 2d	96	100 do	96¾
20,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	87	300 Mil. & St. P.	63
10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	96	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75¾
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st	93	200 do	75¾
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102	620 T., W. & W.	52
50 Am. Ex. Bank	117¾	100 do ... s60	51¾
10 Continental Bank	104	100 New-Jer. Cen. R.	119
10 Ninth National	107	215 P., F. W. & C.	107
9 Fourth Nat. Bk.	105¾	300 do	107¼
		600 do	107½
		300 do ... b30	107⅝
		600 do ... s10	107⅝
		700 do	107⅝
		500 do	107¾
		50 Al. & T. H. Pf.	73¾
		33 Mar & Cin. 1st Pf.	28

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾	2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	93
2,350 U. S. 5-20s, C., '62, Small	109	100 Canton Co.	51¾
23,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	107¾	100 West. U. Tel.	38¾
5,000 do	107¾	5 Del. & Hud. C.	157
11,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65	107¾	50 do	158
35,000 U.S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	109¾	100 Quicksilver	30¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	109¾	300 do	30¾
16,000 do	109¾	500 do	30
16,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103¾	100 Pacific Mail	93¾
50,000 do	103¾	50 do ... b60	94
73,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d series	107¾	100 do ... s60	92¾
1,000 N. Car. 6s ... x c	65¾	100 Erie R.	68¾
10,000 do	65¾	500 Reading R.	91
3,000 do	65¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	84¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	67	100 Chi. & N. W.	66
24,000 Missouri 6s	89¾	100 do	66⅜
11,000 do	89¾	300 do ... s30	66¾
10,000 do	88¾	1200 do	66⅜
4,000 do	89¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77
10,000 Vir. St. 6's ... x c	52¾	100 Chicago & R. I.	95¾
		200 do	95
		100 do ... b30	95½
		400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75½
		650 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	107¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex.	31¾	200 Reading R.	90⅞
400 Quick. Min.	31¾	200 do	90¾
100 do ... b30	32	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	75¾
100 do ... b10	31¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	107¾
300 do	31¾	100 do	107¼
100 do ... b30	31¾	200 O. & Miss. R.	31¾
300 do	31¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	84¾
200 do	31¾	400 Chi. R. I. & P.	95¾
500 Pacific Mail	93¾	100 do ... b3	95¾
100 West. U. Tel.	38¾	100 do	95¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	128¾	100 do ... b30	96
1100 do	128⅝	200 do	95⅞
300 do ... b3	128¾	800 Chi. & N. W.	66¾
100 do ... b5	128¾	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77¾
2200 Erie R.	68⅝	100 do	77
1200 do	68⅝	100 do ... b10	77¾
200 do ... b5	68¾		
200 Clev. & Tol.	106		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Quick. Min.	30¾	100 Mil. & St. P. P.	75¾
300 do ... b10	30¾	100 do	76
300 do	30¾	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	31¾
100 Mar. Pref. ... b60	11	200 do ... b10	31¾
300 Canton Co.	51¾	100 do	31¾
100 Adams Ex.	61¾	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	84
400 Pacific Mail	93¾	100 do	84¼
300 do	93¾	400 P., F. W. & C.	107¾
100 W. U. Tel.	38¾	100 do ... b10	107¼
300 N. Y. Cen.	128¾	200 do	107¾
200 do ... b10	128¾	6 Am. Ex. Co.	59¾
800 Erie R.	68¾	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	84¾
500 do ... b3	68¾	200 Chic. R. I & P.	95¾
100 do ... b30	69	200 Chi. N. & W. R.	66¾
300 do ... b5	68¾	100 do	66⅜
200 Reading R.	90¾	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	77
200 Tol. W. & W.	52	100 do ... b10	77¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400 Wells-Fargo Ex.	23¾	300 Tol. W. & W.	51¾
300 do	23	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	107¾
300 do	22¾	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	31¾
100 Quicksilver	29¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	84
200 Pacific Mail	93¾	10 do	84
100 Atlantic Mail	34	600 Clev. & Pitts R.	83¾
300 West. U. Tel.	38¾	300 Chic. R. I. & P.	94¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	128¾	300 do	94¾
300 Erie R. ... b3	68¾	100 C. & N. W. R.	66⅝
300 do	68⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77
500 do	68⅝	200	77¾
100 Hudson R.	136¾		

MONDAY, May 11—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$8,127,211
Increase in Specie	5,120,037
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	321,762
Increase in Deposits	8,070,433
Increase in Circulation	90,566

	May 11, 1867.	May 9, 1868.	May 2, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$73,457,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital.	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$82,520,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	253,682,829	265,755,883	257,628,672
Gold and Gold Notes	14,959,590	21,286,910	16,166,873
Other L. Tend'r	67,996,639	57,541,837	57,863,599
Deposits	200,342,832	199,276,568	191,206,135
Circulation	33,595,869	34,205,409	34,114,843
In Sub-Tres'y	122,289,278	101,315,192	101,208,221

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	May 2.	May 9.	May 11, 1867.
On deposits	$191,206,135	$199,276,568	$200,342,832
Circulation	34,114,843	34,205,409	33,595,869
Total	$225,320,978	$233,481,977	$233,738,701
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$56,330,244	$58,370,494	$58,434,675
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	74,030,472	78,828,747	82,956,229
Excess	$17,700,228	$20,458,253	$24,521,554

The Bank movement continues to expand quite rapidly, including the Specie average, but not including on this statement the Greenback average, which is slightly lower than last Monday. The Loans are advanced eight millions, chiefly, it is believed, on the public funds and on Gold. There is not a large application for Mercantile discounts, nor have the Brokers materially increased their Railway hypothecations at Bank. There is only a moderate *short* interest at present in the Gold Room, while the buyers for a rise have been operating with much confidence, and paid from 7 to 5 ⅌ cent. interest through the week to carry over their purchases. They have advanced the price of Gold about 1 ⅌ cent. only since last Saturday under the near prospect or probability of a change of Administration at Washington by the successful impeachment of President JOHNSON.

The general Trade of the week was active, for the month of May, and especially so in the department of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Teas, Hides, &c., and in the Export of Gold and Silver Bullion and American Gold Coin. The latter exceeds three and a half millions, the heaviest week's shipment of the season. Two or three causes conspire to make this employment of Specie larger than usual; the Cotton export is much reduced, and, indeed, nearly at an end for the season, while the returns on sales of East and West India, as well as European and South American Merchandise, are large, with no supply of what are called transient or outside Bills of Exchange to cover these credits. The pleasure travel to Europe, on the other hand, is believed to be considerably less than last season, though still quite large, and the May Interest on United States 5-20s, collected for Foreign account, is being reinvested to a considerable extent in similar Stocks.

It is possible that a check may be given to the further heavy shipments of Gold, later in the season—as last year—by the continued cheap and almost nominal rates for Money in London and Paris, which is an inducement to its employment on this side. But the operation depends so much upon the condition of the *Bull* and *Bear* speculations in the Gold Room that no reliable opinion can be formed, at present, as to the extent it will again be resorted to by the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges who have connections on the other side. They are restricted, practically, to the use of Gold. That is, the Foreign capital which they lend out here is drawn for as in Gold, and must be returned in kind. A heavy *Bear* account in the Gold Room last season enabled them to lend the use of the Gold to the Gold Brokers, receiving the full advance in Currency, free of interest, and then to place this Currency at 6@7 ⅌ cent. interest with the Merchants and Stock Brokers. As intimated above, the present preponderating account in the Gold Room is *Bullish*, but this may soon be changed to the opposite side should the speculators for a rise attempt to force the price materially above 140 ⅌ cent., either on the removal of the President or upon mere rumors of Currency expansion under the new Administration. The removal of the President, we believe, will scarcely be a three days' wonder, and the rumors of Currency expansion, so far as Greenback Legal-Tender Notes are concerned, are likely to prove wholly groundless. That some relaxation of the National Banking Law, in regard to circulation for the accommodation of particular districts of the country, West and South, may be agreed to by Congress, before the final adjournment this Summer, is probable. And that the new Republican Secretary of the Treasury will so work the Treasury, and so administer the Public Debt, as to keep as little currency locked up from the use of the Banks and Merchants as possible, and to unlock as large a share of its present heavy Gold surplus for the purchase and reduction of the Public Debt as he may deem prudent for the Government, and at the same time useful to Foreign Commerce, from which its revenues in Gold is derived, we are quite sure ought to be deemed certain. And it is difficult to see how any or all of these measures together, are to stimulate the price of Gold. The experience of the past three years is to the conclusion that neither the contraction of Greenbacks, nor the tightening of the Money Market by accumulating or locking up Money in the Treasury, nor yet the accumulation of Gold by the Government, to the neglect of the Sinking Fund, has increased the public confidence in the permanent reduction of the premium on gold or the ability of the Treasury to return at any early period to Specie payments. The new Administration, profiting by this experience, and in view of the Presidential canvass, will probably aim to keep both the Gold and Money markets as steady as possible; to work the Treasury as economically as possible and to raise the Credit of our Gold-bearing Public Stocks as high as practicable, first by limiting the maximum total upon which Gold Interest is contracted to be paid, and secondly by the application of part of the Customs revenue to gradually sinking the Principal.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,216,906, against the total entries of $5,052,677 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,188,020, against $4,198,121 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $3,686,394, against $1,777,526 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,337,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,144 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,929.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$28,030,260	March	25,213,38
August	23,732,00	April 4	5,701,225
September	20,681,540	April 11	4,522,237
October	18,075,697	April 18	4,660,449
November	15,689,688	April 25	5,556,564
December	13,112,564	May 2	5,395,815
January	15,281,997	May 9	4,216,906
February	$20,402,462		
Total since July 1			$205,272,742
Against same time 1867			234,741,193
Decrease since July 1			$29,468,451

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	March	13,563,450
August	12,857,352	April 1	3,996,447
September	12,002,449	April 8	4,731,639
October	17,461,221	April 15	3,013,392
November	20,675,516	April 22	4,111,405
December	14,057,986	April 29	4,170,473
January	14,448,327	May 6	3,188,020
February	$14,021,585		
Total since July 1			$156,387,178
Against same time 1867			159,355,594
Decrease since July 1			$2,968,416
Gold, May 9, 1868			140 ⅌ cent.
Gold, May 11, 1867			135¾ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	March	3,694,912
August	1,714,596	April 4	1,103,032
September	2,201,959	April 11	891,807
October	1,182,031	April 18	1,625,498
November	1,733,261	April 25	1,867,291
December	6,854,548	May 2	1,431,891
January	7,349,826	May 9	3,686,394
February	$4,203,826		
Total since July 1			$53,063,761
Against same time 1867			28,186,100
Increase since July 1			$25,122,339

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	January	3,071,619
August	3,983,650	February	4,132,576
September	2,615,950	March	3,196,196
October	1,847,106	April	3,797,439
November	1,038,058	May 11	1,127,849
December	$2,186,922		
Total since July 1			$29,667,077
Against same time 1867			35,087,448
Decrease since July 1			$5,420,371

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,046,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,854	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May 2	663,000	May 2	7,032,000
May 9	2,337,000	May 9	3,919,000
Total	$98,314,621	Total	$65,603,261
To date, 1867	108,650,216	To date, 1867	48,196,392

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		May 11, '67.
American Gold Coin	139¾@140¾@140	135¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 186..	109@109¾	109¾
Consolidated 5-20s	109@109¾	107¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	107¾@107¾	105¾
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s	103@103¾	99¾
New-York Central	128¾@129¾@127¾	97¾
Erie	70¾@68¾	62¾
Rock Island	94@95¾@94¾	88¾
Michigan Southern	82¾@85@84	67¾
Hudson River	136¾@136¾	98
Northwestern	64¾@66¾	34¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104@108@107	96¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82¾@83¾	72¾
Reading	89¾@90¾	103¾
Northwestern Preferred	75¾@77	59¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾@31¾	23
Pacific Mail	91¾@94@93	128¾
Western Union Telegraph	37@38¾	43¾
St. Paul Preferred	75¾@75¾	57¾
St. Paul Common	64¾@62¾	36

The sales of Gold advanced from 139¾ to 140@140¾@140¾ ⅌ cent., the rise being ascribed to the heavy Export demand of the week, and the political situation at Washington. Out of the latter the speculators calculate to make one or two points, temporarily, however the Impeachment trial may result. It is not generally believed, however, that the market will be influenced by the political events of this week, either way more than a day or two, after the trial of the President ends. The movements of Specie of all descriptions during the week are unusually large. The shipments to Europe and Havana amount to $3,686,394. The receipts from California to $1,127,849. The Treasury Office paid out $3,919,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $2,337,000 for Customs Duties. The Banks gain on their Specie averages of the week $5,120,037. Their Greenbacks are about even with the previous Statement. They add $8,127,211 to Loans and increase $8,070,423 on their Deposits.

The week closed on a 6 ⅌ cent. Money market, as the rule of the street, to the Brokers. We hear of occasional exceptions at 7 ⅌ cent. and also at 5 ⅌ cent; the latter on the Public Funds over Sunday, and also on Gold. The Foreign Exchanges firm on the basis of 110¼@110⅜ on London, 60-day Standard Bills, and 110⅝@110¾ ⅌ cent. for Short Sight.

There was a further advance in the Public Funds of ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent, over the last sales of Friday. A large business, partly speculative, was done in all descriptions of the 5-20s and 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881. The State Bonds were steady on Tennessees, but there was a further reaction against Missouris from the large rise of Thursday down to 88⅝@88⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Railway market was considerably excited on New-York Central and Erie. On the downward turn in both stocks, a continuation of the movement initiated some days ago by a prominent speculator, Central fluctuated frequently through the day, and the sales ran 129@129¼@128⅞@128@127¾@128@128¼128⅜@128 ⅌ cent.; Erie between 69⅜ and 68⅜ ⅌ cent. The Western Roads remained pretty firm, and so did Philadelphia & Reading. On the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail was ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. lower, and Quicksilver 1 ⅌ cent. lower, while Western Telegraph continued firm and Canton Company rose to 52 ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold not so strong as during regular bank hours.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103¾	103¾	Missouri	89¾	88¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109¾	109¾	Northwest	66¾	66¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109¾	109¾	N. West Pref.	77	77
N. Y. Central	128¾	128¾	Rock Island	95¾	94¾
Erie	68¾	68¾	Fort Wayne	107¾	107
Hudson	136	136¾	W. U. Telegraph	38	38¾
Reading	90¾	90¾	M'chants' Union	31¾	31¾
Mich. Southern	84¾	84	St. Paul Pref.	75¾	75¾
Ohio and Miss.	31¾	31¾	St. Paul Com.	63¾	63¾
Pittsburgh	83¾	83¾	Pacific Mail	93	93
Toledo	106	105¾	American Gold	139¾	140
Tenn 6s, new	67	67	Bills on London	110¾	110¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	102	5-20 coup. 1867	109¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1868	102	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	110¾
6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81	113¾	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1871	122¾
500 & 1,000, 1881	113¾	End coup., 1871	125
5-20 reg., 1862	106¾	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	112
5-20 coup., small	109	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	116¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109¾	End. cou., 1874	118
5-20 reg., 1864	106¾	10-40 reg.	103¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	103¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107¾	7 3-10 2d series	107¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	109¾	7 3-10 3d series	107¾
5-20 reg., 1867	109¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	109¾	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	94
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	109¾	Tennessee do, ex. cou.	68
N. Y. 7s, Canal, 1870	101¾	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	68¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	102	Virginia 6s, ex-c	52
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	50
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	102	Georgia 6s	75¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	103	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	65¾
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	103	N. C. 6s, new bonds	64¾
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98	Missouri 6s	89¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	102	Connecticut 6s	100¾
Indiana 6 ⅌ c. War L'n	98		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	119	Hanover	116¾
Mechanics'	125	Irving	107
Union	113	Metropolitan	135
America	143¾	East River	100
City	180	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	125
Tradesmen's	137	Continental	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	St. Nicholas	106
National	110	Commonwealth	112
Merch'ts' Exchange	112¾	Importers' & Trad's	126
Seventh Ward	112	Park	147
State of New-York	112	Manuf's & Merchants	103¾
Commerce	120	Central National	107¾
Ocean	104¾	Fourth National	105¾
American Exchange	117¾	Ninth National	107
Chatham	147	Tenth National	103
Bank of the Repub.	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93¾	Lack. & West'n bds	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. Equp. bds.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	126	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	126	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75
Erie 7s, 2d, ind., 1870	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	89¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101¾
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	89¾	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94¾
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	102	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	106¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	108	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	113	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	112	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79¾	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	83
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88¾
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	83
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	103	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95¾

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,382,136 89; payments, $1,368,875 39; balance, $101,315,192 08. The receipts include for Customs, $276,000; gold notes, $440,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and investors is called to the foundation and merits of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, believed to be among the most perfect and reliable corporate obligations ever offered in this country. It is well known that this part of the National Pacific Railroad Line receives, beside a valuable grant of lands, the United States Subsidy Loan, averaging $35,000 per mile; and that an equal amount of private capital has been invested in the enterprise, over all of which the First Mortgage Bonds have precedence. The most expensive and difficult portion of the Road is now in successful operation, with a large, increasing, and profitable business thereon.

The Bonds of $1,000 each, bear six per cent. per annum—both principal and interest repayable "IN GOLD COIN"—and are offered, to a limited amount, at par and accrued interest, in currency. At the present time they yield, therefore, nearly nine per cent. upon the outlay. Documents, showing the Organization, Progress and Business of the Company, furnished, on application, by FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.		Barley, bushels	42,045
Flour, bbls.	18,851	Malt, bushels	24,000
Flour, bags	7,633	Peas, bushels	6,983
Cornmeal, bbls.	880	Pork, bbls.	2,358
Cornmeal, bags	1,032	Cut Meats, pkgs.	312
Wheat, bushels	241,769	Lard, pkgs.	5
Corn, bushels	47,972	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	628
Rye, bushels	2,630	Whisky, bbls.	30
Oats, bushels	47,692	Petroleum, bbls.	4,789

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 479 bbls.

COFFEE—has been very moderately inquired for at previous prices, including Java at 23c. @24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive, and heavy in price, to-day. The sales add up only 1,107 bales, including 1,052 bales to spinners, and 55 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWELL & ZEREGA, in their circular for the current week, notice the movements of the past six business days thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and heavy, and prices have declined 1½c. ⅌ lb. from the opening prices of the week, closing quiet at quotations. The unfavorable Liverpool and Manchester advices have depressed our market—while there have been a few lines of Cotton pressed for sale, most holders have faith in the future of Cotton, and are not sellers at present prices. The sales for the week have been 11,881 bales, including 4,061 bales to spinners, 5,156 to speculators, and 2,664 to exporters, of which 700 were in transit. Among the sales were 300 bales, average Middling Cotton, at 27½c., deliverable sellers' option, five days' notice, any time before 1st November. The receipts at the ports continue to show a decline, and the falling off will from this time be more marked. The receipts for the past two weeks have been largely of Cottons that had been detained near the ports by the break in railroad communications. These roads have this week been in running order, and the receipts from this time will be only from the nearly exhausted stock of the interior towns. We have this week again made a careful count of the stock of Cotton in New-York, and find it to be: In warehouses, 74,361 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 7,500 bales; total, 81,861 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 4,188 bales; to Bremen, 116 bales; to Hamburg, 148 bales; total exports, 4,452 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	28	28¼	28¼@28¾
Good Ordinary	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Low Middling	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Middling	31½	31¾	32 @32¼
Good Middling	32½	32¾	33 @33¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,047
Receipts last week	4,130
Receipts preceding week	6,452
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	328,577
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	556,099
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,906
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	194,830
Exports since Sept. 1	344,666
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	75,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,080,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,689,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,522,500
Exports same time 1866–7	1,238,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	220,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	370,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has not varied much in price to-day, though the inquiry from all sources has been very moderate. Buyers of low and medium grades have had many existing advantages, but have not been disposed to purchase freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 70@$10 30; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$11, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote.

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 40
Extra State	9 70@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $10 30@$11 25 for poor to fair, and $11 25@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is quiet and steady; sales have been reported of 850 sacks at $12@$14 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been inactive at $8@$9 85 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 65@$5 75 for Western; $5 40 for City, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very brisk demand to-day, mainly for export, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 196,000 bushels, including choice Amber Spring at $2 59; No. 1 Spring at $2 48@$2 52, the latter rate for part of a load of choice; No. 2 Spring at $2 36@$2 38, mostly at $2 37, at which rate very extensive purchases were made by shippers; unsound and inferior Spring at $2 20@$2 25; and Amber Pennsylvania at $2 74, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less request at much lower prices, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 69,000 bushels, at $1 18½@$1 21¼, closing at $1 19@$1 20½ for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 19@$1 21 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 22@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in fair demand, and quoted up to $1 90@$2 05 for Jersey, State and Canada, ⅌ bushel; sales 9,800 bushels. Barley is in less request at drooping prices; sales have been reported of about 14,000 bushels Canada West, at $2 05@$2 20, ⅌ bushel. Of Barley Malt 1,100 bushels have been sold at $2 15, and of Rye Malt, 1,250 bushels, at $1 85 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request and lower, to-day; sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels Western at 87c., delivered, and 86½c., in store, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 A. M., May 8, 1868: F. E. Freeman, Buffalo, oats; John Niece, Oswego, flour; Star of the World, Buffalo, corn; Phesa Griffin, corn; H. C. Kruse, Canastota, flour; Cascadilla, Buffalo, oats; City of Albany, Rochester, flour.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 25@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in good demand at 75c.@$1 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull and declining, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and foreign at 20c.@40c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice, 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@10c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 4,526 hides; sales, 25,400 hides, the latter including 11,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@29 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, to arrive, 10 lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 2,200 Dry Orinoco, 20@20½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½ lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Porto Cabello, in bond, 28½ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., part 21c., currency; 3,100 City Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 138,200 (same time last year 117,100—year before, 356,300,) and 250 bales, as follows: 110,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 17,000 Dry Rio Grande, 2,200 Dry Orinoco, 3,000 Dry California, 2,500 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 3,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 900 Singapore Buffalo, and 150 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. DAY & Co. notice thus: "There has been only a moderate business in Hemlock Sole during the past week, which is owing more to a scarcity of stock than an absence of demand. Light and damaged Leather of all kinds is scarce, and in brisk demand at outside figures. Receipts from the tanneries foot up only about 35,000 Sides, which are fully equaled by sales, leaving the stock without alteration. Prices are steady. Oak Sole is quiet, with prices firm. Rough continues in good demand." We quote Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 83c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 10@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$4; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand to-day, at former prices, including Crude Whale at 75c.@76c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 55; Red Oil at 75c.@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 14@$1 17; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy at 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 18½c.@19½c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@32c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c.@34½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$28 37, closing at $28 37 for New Western; $27@$27 75, closing with only $27 bid for old Mess; $25@$25 37 for Prime Mess; $23 50@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet but steady. Sales equal to 250 pkgs. at 17½c.@18½c., chiefly at 18c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard has been pressed for sale at reduced prices, but closes more steady, on an improved demand, at the modified figures; sales have been reported since our last of 980 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to choice; also 250 tcs., seller, June, at 19½c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull, including Prime Mess at $36@$39 and India Mess at $40@$43 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $35@$37 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter continues quiet and heavy. Cheese has been in moderate demand at steady prices.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb.	52 @55
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb.	52 @55
State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	46 @47
Welsh, tubs, ⅌ lb.	44 @45
Western, firkins, ⅌ lb.	none.
Western, tubs, ⅌ lb.	40 @42

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	9 @10

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 215 boxes Havana at 11½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been moderately dealt in at declining prices; sales 9,000 lbs. Sisal, 12,000 lbs. Central American, 4,500 lbs. Mexican, 4,500 lbs. California, and 6,000 lbs. Western and Southern on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 42½c; San Juan, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 40c.@44c., gold, ⅌ lb. Goat have been in light supply and inactive. We quote: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoras, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 27c.@30c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@40c., currency; Cape, 42½c.@47½c., currency; Madras, 40c.@45c., each.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 48,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19½c.; 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 57,500 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5d. by sail, and 6½d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

REMOVAL.
BOUND & CO. have removed from No. 44 to No. 36 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.
We have this day associated with us Mr. CHARLES A. COLBY, late cashier of the Bay State National Bank of Lawrence, Mass., and will continue the general banking and commission business in commercial paper and other securities under the firm name of BOUND, COLBY & CO., at our new office, No. 36 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. BOUND & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A copartnership has this day been formed under the firm name of WESTON & NICHOLS, for the transaction of a general commission business in gold, Government bonds, railway and other securities.
CHARLES W. WESTON, } Members of N. Y.
GRANVILLE W. NICHOLS, } Stock Exchange.
Office, No. 24 New-st.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES, I AM AN IRON HOLDER—BUY me and try me; I am a non-conductor of heat; patented March 17, 1868; I am a great novelty, and am retailed at 50 cents each; the trade can buy me at a liberal discount; all ladies that have used me call me their pet; my shield protects your fingers, and my holder your hand; I want agents to sell me and other useful patent articles in every city in the United States.
J. W. HOLMAN,
Is my sole agent,
New-York City,
Room No. 13,
No. 95 Liberty-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE EXclusively operative treatment of hernia, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture, varicocele, cataract, and deformities of the face and eyes, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. During the past twenty years more than 6,000 cases have been treated, most of them successfully. It is the invariable rule to pronounce a case curable or otherwise at the first examination. The best accommodations are provided. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 330 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DRY GOODS

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
Have opened the New and Elegant Stores,
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
(near Bleecker-st.,)
as a first-class
ONE PRICE RETAIL DRY-GOODS HOUSE.
Their long experience in the house of Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, (Mr. Sugden as Superintendent, and Mr. Bradbury as Buyer,) will enable them to offer the most desirable goods at
VERY POPULAR PRICES,
and respectfully call your attention to their
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c.,
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES,
to which we invite special attention
ALSO,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, DOMESTICS, &c., &c., &c.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
FULL ASSORTMENT FROM AUCTION
and per steamer,
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Fancy colored and Black Silks, Magnificent Embroidered Robes, &c., &c., including every novelty of the season.
ALSO,
A full line of Plaid, Check, Striped and Chene Silks—very low.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

FASHIONABLE SACQUES,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.,
including the latest Paris Novelties,
and also those of our own manufacture,
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES
AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS,
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Window Shades, Damasks, Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Nottingham Goods, Draperies, Cornices, and Fixtures of every kind.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS
OFFERED BY
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

NEW CARPETINGS, &C.
AT THE GRAND-STREET STORE ONLY,
Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply, and Stair Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c.
ALSO,
Feather Beds and Pillows, Curled Hair and Moss Mattresses, Paillasses and Bedding of every description, of their own manufacture.
N.B.—These goods will be offered at the lowest market rates, and parties about refurnishing will do well to call and examine our stock.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner CHRISTIE-ST.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES,
QUILTS,
CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS,
JACONETS, PIQUES, &c.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.
OUR SPRING ASSORTMENT HAS ARRIVED.
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
$1 PER PAIR, WARRANTED.
LADIES' COTTON AND LISLE-THREAD HOSE.
LLAMA LACE POINTS.
PARASOL COVERS.
RICH LACES.
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
WE OFFER EVERY ARTICLE AT AN EXCEEDINGLY SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. MANY ARTICLES WILL BE FOUND QUITE AS CHEAP AS IN GOLD TIMES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 477 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
SMALL WARES,
FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
TOILET GOODS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
The Finest Assortment of Colored Laces and Lace Fringes in the City,
At Popular Prices.
A Fine Assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fringes,
At Popular Prices.
One of the best assortments of Real Laces in New-York,
At Popular Prices.
2,500 Pongee and Silk Ruffled Parasols,
At Popular Prices.
10,000 doz. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
In every quality and style.
At Popular Prices.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSSIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3. REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALSO A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

"MAISON DE DENTELLES,"
5th-av. Hotel, No. 9 West 23d-st. A superb assortment of rich Black Thread, Point and Llama Lace Shawls, Parasol Covers, Laces, French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Bands, &c., will now be offered extremely low.

DRY GOODS
J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD THREAD.
A full line of Nos. 50, 60, and 70, expressly adapted for fine work on sewing machines, requiring the
BEST AND STRONGEST SIX-CORD,
will be found in our stock.
E. A. MORRISON,
NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.
An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND
CORNICES,
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 11,
1,000 BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS, $5 EACH.
(Reduced from $7.)
500 FRENCH WOOL SHAWLS, $3 EACH.
(Reduced from $6.)
400 FRENCH WOOL SHAWLS $4 EACH.
(Reduced from $8.)
400 FRENCH SILK and WOOL SHAWLS, $4 EACH.
(Reduced from $9.)
ALSO,
3,000 BAREGE AND SUMMER CHALLIE SHAWLS,
FROM $4 TO $7 50 EACH.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
"CORDED HAVANNAIS,"
CHANGEABLE PONGEES,
CHANGEABLE DOUBLE WARP DITTO,
CHANGEABLE SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS, &c.
ADAPTED FOR
WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

BLACK SILKS.
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.
CRINE,
PLAIN COLORED, STRIPED, PLAID, AND FANCY FIGURED SILKS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.
ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF CHANGEABLE GAZE DE SOIES,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COLORS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WHITE GOODS,
FAMILY LINENS,
DAMASKS IN SETS AND BY THE YARD,
LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
(All Widths.)
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HUCKABACKS, BIRDS' EYE DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS;
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BLANKETS,
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS,
PIQUES, MARSEILLES,
PRINTED CAMBRICS, PERCALES, PRINTS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
&c., &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER STS.

LACE CURTAINS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
TWILLS, DIMITIES, BAZANS, &c.
SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
MONDAY, GREAT ADDITIONS to all the different departments. Silks, Poplins, Barege, Alpaca, Cloths, French, English and American Calicoes, &c.
A large choice of FRENCH PIQUE FOR DRESSES, guaranteed fast colors, at a great reduction.
NEW MATERIAL, Camels' Hair, Chally—beautiful new shades.
500 PIECES STRIPED SEERSUCKER, MOHAIR, for seashore, at 37 cents, worth 60 cents.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY,

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
LINES OF BONNET RIBBONS,
At 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 cts. per yard and upward.
Plain Ribbons every shade and width. Cheap.
Dotted, Frosted, Beaded, and Crystallized Laces and Crapes, every Color and Width.
Full Lines of Real Laces and Vails.
Our Ladies' Kid Gloves commence at 30 cts. per pair.
TRY OUR DOLLAR KID GLOVES.
Over One Hundred New Styles in Lisle Thread Gloves.
LINES OF EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND CUFFS FROM AUCTION—BARGAINS.
HOSIERY CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, GIMPS AND VELVET RIBBONS. ENDLESS VARIETY.
SILK TRIMMINGS, every width and color.
Orders executed at six hours' notice.
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Corsets at 50c., 75c, $1, $1 25, and upward, (whalebone.)
Cheapest line of Parasols and Sunshades in this City, at 62½c., 75c., $1, and upward.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Over one hundred and fifty new styles in bonnets, hats and seasides for ladies, misses and infants; from 5 cents to $5; undoubtedly the largest and cheapest stock in this City to select from.
NEW STRAW GOODS EVERY DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
NEW JOBBING ROOM NOW OPEN.
CHEAP STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
LENGTHS CUT CHEAPER THAN DOWN-TOWN JOBBERS SELL PIECES. CALL.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SKIRTS AND APRONS PRINTED WITH the only proved substantial black color. Apply at corner Wythe-av., No. 13 Rush-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District.
E. KRUMMEL.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HOWELL, MILLINERY, NO. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., New-York. Ladies' own materials made up.

LESSONS GIVEN IN THE ART OF cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, &c.; terms $5 to $10. Call at No. 295 Mott-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
CARRIAGES. HARNESS. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

BAY HORSE—15½ HANDS, EIGHT YEARS old, sound and kind, having been driven the past season to a phaeton, and now sold for want of use. Inquire at stable, No. 35 East 12th-st., or of the owner, No. 8 East 10th-st.

AN ABDALLAH MARE, 15 1-2 HANDS high, 8 years old, kind in all harness; can trot inside three minutes; also, wagon, harness, blankets, &c., complete; must be sold this week. Apply at Manhattan Stables, Nos. 68 and 69 East Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
SELECTIONS FROM MARIE STUART and DEBORAH and a GRAND CONCERT. Mlle. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Minnie Hauck, Signor Antonucci and other distinguished artists will appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, G. F. Browne, E. Milton, Miss L. Timony, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss M. Barret, Miss Fanny Greene and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARTHA—ENGLISH OPERA. By the Richings Opera Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE THREE RED MEN and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Leading character by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
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Five copies	$8
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Lord Brougham's death, which occurred at Cannes, France, on Saturday, is announced by the cable.

The Fenian Barrett is to be executed, notwithstanding the effort to obtain a commutation of his sentence. He has, however, been reprieved for one week.

The prisoners Nugent and O'Connor have not been released.

The report of the betrothal of the Princess Louise is contradicted.

George Francis Train was on Saturday admitted to bail by the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy.

Minister Bancroft is laboring to induce Baden and Wurtemburg to recognize the Prusso-American Naturalization Treaty.

The Austrian Government has seen to the termination of the persecution of the Jews in Moldavia, and intends affording them protection in the future.

GENERAL.

The Indians made another attack Friday on the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, near West Coyote, burned three car loads of freight, and tore down the telegraph wires, then moved toward Coyote. Two companies of cavalry had been ordered from Fort Hayes to pursue the savages.

Mrs. Brown, one of the victims of the murderous assault and robbery at Hampton Falls, died Saturday morning. Mr. Brown survives, with little hope of recovery. Both were over 70 years of age. The evidence against Pike, as the murderer, is conclusive.

A duel took place in the vicinity of Baltimore, on Saturday, between Col. P. X. Green, of Missouri, and Daniel G. Wright, of Baltimore. Both parties were wounded by the first shot, Green in the shoulder, and Wright in the leg. A second shot was insisted on by one of the parties, but was objected to by his second. The affair then ended, though no adjustment of the difficulty was had.

The Supreme Court, in session at Richmond, Va., decided Saturday that where debts were contracted in Confederate money, the amount shall be computed at the value of the money when the debt matured, and not when it was contracted. Another decision, given by the same Court is, that noteholders of the old banks of the State shall not have preference in the division of assets, but depositors and all creditors share alike.

On Saturday, Commissioner Shannon dismissed the suit commenced against Gov. Baker, of Louisiana, on a charge of perjury in taking the oath of office. He decided the evidence produced by the prosecution as having failed in the substantial charge.

The San Francisco Labor Exchange, established to look after the interests of workingmen arriving here from the East in search of employment, reports that the demand exceeds the supply. The crops which are soon to be harvested will create an additional large demand. The railroad companies are still calling for help.

The Corporators of the Southwest Pacific Railroad met in St. Louis Friday, and, after the requisite amount of stock was subscribed, the Board of Directors were elected as follows: A. C. Kingsland, C. D. Cragin, A. S. Dixon, G. V. Fox, W. L. Halsey, Henry E. Davis, New-York; Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis; Eli G. Parrish, Mount Vernon, Mo.; Thos. H. Bates, Freeman Clark, W. H. Coffin, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Hayes, A. Pierce, Jr., Boston. The Board then adjourned to meet in this City, May 18, when the general officers will be elected.

The report of the Chicago dealers' sales for the year ending the 30th ult., show that seventy-eight firms return over $1,000,000; nine above $2,000,000; four above $3,000,000; two above $7,000,000, and one above $9,000,000. The heaviest return is made by Field, Leiter & Co., and the next by J. V. Farwell & Co.

Jennie Sanders, a servant girl employed in a restaurant in Chicago, was fatally poisoned on Thursday night, by strychnine, put in a dish of oysters by a fellow servant, who was prompted by jealousy.

In Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri, a few days since, Benjamin Nickerson was tried and convicted of killing his wife and sister-in-law; but the jury declared their belief that the prisoner was insane at the time of trial. He was sent to the lunatic asylum.

The circumstances of the tragedy at Piqua, Ohio, are still involved in mystery. Dr. Hall has somewhat returned to consciousness. When asked if he knew anything about the attempted murder he replied that he did not. Mrs. Hall lies in an insensible condition, and her physicians say that her recovery is barely possible. Several arrests were made of suspicious persons, but no definite clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of the horrible crime. The city authorities have offered a reward of $1,000 for their capture. Two strangers stopped in Sidney Thursday morning, and went to a barber shop and had their hair dyed, after which they purchased tickets on the D. & M. Railroad, and proceeded north. Their clothing was covered with mud. Steps have been taken to arrest them if possible.

The first boat from the Champlain Canal, laden with lumber, arrived at Albany on Saturday noon. The *Journal* says it should have reached there as early as last Wednesday, but from some unknown cause the levels were not filled in time, as directed by the Canal Board.

The anniversary exercises of the Rochester University will take place next week. The sermon before the Judson Society of Inquiry will be delivered by Rev. Geo. D. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, one week from to-morrow evening. On Monday evening, the Rhetorical Society will be addressed by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., of New-York. The Ministerial Education Union meets Tuesday afternoon; address by Hon. R. S. Burrows, of Albion. The address before the Alumni will be delivered by Rev. Augustus Strong, of Cleveland.

The amount of the defalcation in the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston will not exceed, it is understood, $50,000. The credit of the Bank is not affected.

The Boston Memorial Musical Festival terminated yesterday. It was successful in every respect.

The grass crop of Pennsylvania, it is expected, will be the heaviest cut for ten years. The wet weather of last Fall, the snows during the Winter, and the continued rains of April, all combined to create a heavy growth.

Several hundred head of sheep were drowned during a recent freshet in Lucas County, Iowa.

Col. C. R. Jennison has been fined $100 at Leavenworth, Kansas, for keeping a gambling house.

Allopathic Associations in the interior counties of Michigan indorse the action of the Allopathic Faculty of the University in resigning on account of the establishment of a Homoeopathic school. Matters at Ann Arbor remain unchanged, awaiting further action of the Regents.

Four gentlemen who invested $5,000 each in a manufacturing enterprise in Detroit, Mich., four years ago, have made since that time over $250,000, their net profit last year being upward of $75,000. The local papers look upon this fact as clearly showing that Detroit is one of the most favorable locations in the country for manufactures.

Judge Duplantier, of Louisiana, decided on the 5th inst., that certain residents of Jefferson City could not be assessed for the Nicolson pavement, as such works under the charter must be open to competition and let to the lowest bidder. A similar decision has been made in Wisconsin.

The superintendent of one of the high schools in Nashville, Tenn., was arrested on Wednesday last, charged with unmercifully whipping one of his pupils, a little orphan boy.

Dr. G. W. Douglas, his wife and three children were poisoned in Newark Saturday by eating a fish which had been purchased from a traveling fishmonger. One of the children is dead. The rest of the family were still alive last night.

The case of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad and the Erie and Northeast Railroad *vs.* The Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, which was argued in the United States Circuit Court in December last, is to be reargued at Williamsport, Penn., on the 16th of June next. The case is an important one, as it involves the control of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless celebrated its Thirty-fourth Anniversary last evening at the Presbyterian Church corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The annual report was read by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. John Hall. The receipts of the Society during the year were $65,140 77, and the disbursements $57,267 50.

Yesterday Archbishop McCloskey dedicated the Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, Mott-street, which has lately been enlarged and beautified.

At the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday the pews were, for the first time, free to all. The occasion was made one of unusual and interesting services, in which Rev. W. H. Evans, the pastor, and many laymen took part.

The Law Committee on Character will meet in the General Term Room at 3 P. M. Applicants for admission to the Bar are required to appear before them at that time and place.

Marshal Tappan, of the Mayor's Office, granted 135 licenses last week, and received $547.

At the anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., preached the annual sermon, in which he gave his views with regard to impeachment, the suffrage question and the politics of the day in general. The annual report was read, which set forth that the society had employed 900 preachers during the past year.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mary Sherman, who was found dead Friday night, at No. 67 James-street, where she resided, was concluded yesterday. The verdict declares that her husband, John Sherman, caused her death, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Rev. Henry Jackson, for seven years a missionary in India, delivered an interesting address on mission life in that country, at the John-street Methodist Church, last evening.

Rev. Dr. Hare preached the anniversary sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Alliance of the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul's Church, Fourth-avenue, last evening. His theme was "Salvation by Faith," as being the central doctrine of Scripture and all-sufficient for the redemption of the world.

Rev. Chauncey Giles lectured last night, at his church in Thirty-fifth-street, on "The Relation of Spirits to men."

Cotton was quiet and depressed on Saturday. Flour was inactive and heavy. Wheat was unusually brisk at about previous prices; extensive purchases of Spring, chiefly No. 2, were made for export. Corn, Oats and Barley were cheaper, on a moderate trade. Rye was firmer and in better request. Provisions were generally quiet; Pork and Lard declined materially. Groceries were in good demand. The freight engagements were moderate. There were 504 vessels of all classes in port.

The Chicago Platform.

The Republican Convention, of Ohio, desires for the party platform, in the next Presidential campaign "the history of the last seven years." This would be a very comprehensive platform; but we apprehend that the country will want a platform relating to the history of the *present* and *future*, more than to the history of the *past*.

So far as the history of the past seven years is warlike, the Republican Party may well be proud of it during all this generation, and for generations to come. So far as relates to those of the years in which our history has been but political, there is not quite so much to be proud of, either for the party or the country. During the war, we had one long, grand outburst of popular patriotism; we had a National policy worthy of the occasion; we had great leaders and great Generals. Since the close of the war, we have certainly had anything but a steadfast and statesmanlike policy; we have had deep-seated, wide-spread and almost ruinous public corruption; and our great leaders—where are they?

The platform of the party, while recognizing what is worthy in the history of the past, will have to signalize a policy adapted to the immediate and pressing necessities of the country. To give strength and vitality to a distracted and disjointed Union; to give assured supremacy to a Constitution which is the source of our liberties, and the regulator of our political order; to give assurance to our financial policy, strength to our credit, economy to our expenditure, and life to our treasury; to secure the just rights of the States, and guard against the encroachments and usurpations of illegitimate power; these things, as well as to guarantee the triumphs of the war against the changes of circumstance, must have place in a platform made to carry us through a campaign such as that on which we are about to enter.

We cannot win in the coming struggle merely because we won in the war against secession. We cannot expect the people to support a party for all coming time, merely because it acted a good part in a war which is now only a matter of history—glorious history though it be. We cannot cover up present deficiencies by a recital of bygone services. We cannot make up for present imbecility by recounting bygone deeds of strength. We cannot lay down as a policy for the present the policy which was born of the power of the sword, and which has rusted with the sword that enforced it.

Party platforms may not be worth very much, and may be ignored, as they generally are, after the contest fought over them is ended. But at the same time, a bad platform, or a bad article in a platform, or a bad phrase in an article, may secure the overthrow of a party. We have numerous instances of this in our political history. At the last Presidential election, the Chicago Democratic platform had a passage in it which did as much as anything else to secure the defeat of Gen. McClellan. Everyone remembers that passage which spoke of the war as a "failure." Everyone remembers the use which the Republicans made of it, and the effect which it had upon the army, upon the country, and upon the result of the election. It cost the Democracy tens of thousands of votes, if it did not cost them everything for which they were contending.

The noble platform upon which Mr. Lincoln stood in the last campaign, was a basis of strength equal to that possessed by the candidate himself. Clear in its enunciations, strong in its principles, true and comprehensive in all its parts, it was worthy of the man and the cause he represented. With Gen. Grant as the Republican standard-bearer in the coming campaign, we should have a platform equally true at once to the candidate, and to the interests of the country.

Dragooning the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* indicates a possibility that the dragooning policy adopted by so many of the extreme Radical journals may affect injuriously the prospects of impeachment. He says:

> "While Mr. Wade has done all in his power to secure harmonious action, some of his self-constituted friends have *done him and the impeachment much harm.* They have cracked their whips in newspapers; they have endeavored to dragoon veteran statesmen; they have insinuated, and slandered, and lied until they have engendered ill-feeling—if they have not provoked hostility. Other causes, to which I may allude hereafter, have contributed to sour and disgust several of the Republican Senators; but, taking everything into consideration, I am yet of the opinion that the President will be found guilty and deposed."

It would be strange indeed if the bullying policy which has been so freely resorted to, did not have the effect feared from it. Men who have spent the best part of their lives in the public service, and who have won universal respect by the uprightness of their conduct and the patriotism of their labors, can scarcely feel flattered by such wholesale aspersions as have been lavishly heaped upon them—and by such menaces as have been addressed to them—during the Impeachment trial. The tone of the *Tribune*, the Washington *Chronicle*, and kindred journals, toward them, has been that of masters toward slaves. Every indication on their part of a purpose to act upon their own judgments, even in the smallest incidents of the trial, has been treated as deliberate treachery; and Senators who have been for years the strength of the Republican party, in peace and in war, and the sole stay of the principles of freedom and equality, have been threatened, in the most insolent style, with party vengeance, if they dare to disobey the decrees of these self-elected dictators.

The natural effect of such language upon men whose self-respect outweighs their devotion to office, is to disgust and repel them. They naturally feel that office held only on terms of such subserviency, is not worth having. If they can only keep it by discarding their own convictions, and following the dictation of others, it loses all that gives it any value. The only inducement which any man of fitness for public place can have to serve the public, is the opportunity he may gain for impressing his own views and principles upon the policy of the country. If that is denied him, and he is allowed to act only under the dictation of the lower class of political leaders and wire-pullers of the party, public office loses all its attractions and becomes simply a badge of very degrading servitude.

The Senators upon whom this language of menace has been most freely bestowed, are those who have refused to decide the case in advance of the trial. They comprise the ablest lawyers, the wisest statesmen and the most influential Republicans in the Senate. The assaults made upon them have assumed that they were to be *driven* into action which their judgments do not approve. The inevitable effect of such an assumption is to offend and disgust those who are made the objects of it. They not only feel insulted by it, but their motives are aspersed whatever action they may decide upon. We do not believe they will be influenced in either way by such appeals; but the appeals are none the less disgraceful to those who make them.

Spiritualist Fortune-Hunters.

It is unfortunate for Spiritualism that such tricksters and knaves as the Davenport's and Home, and many others of like kidney, should be so prominently associated with it. The exposition that has just been made before an English court of the doings of the most notable of all Spiritual mediums, Home—and of which the evidence we published yesterday gave some idea—shows at once the success of a remarkable impostor, and the means he took of deluding his victim. Since Home left this country, many years ago, we have heard from time to time of his practicing his art in the high places of Europe. He has figured from London and Paris to Rome and St. Petersburg; and his fame was aided as much by the Pope ordering him from Rome as by Napoleon giving him a *seance* or Alexander II. giving him a diamond ring. In carrying the mysteries of rapping Spiritualism into the inner circles of the Continental aristocracy he has met with a luck beyond that of any modern adventurer, and has secured for himself a reputation beyond that of any other medium.

It was about a couple of years ago that we heard, among his other triumphs, of a rich old lady in London assigning him a large fortune and adopting him as her son. She was a weak and superstitious old creature, who doated on the memory of a husband who had previously departed for the other world, and with whom Home pretended to have brought her into communication. It was to recover the thirty thousand pounds she then conveyed to him that she brought suit a couple of weeks ago. She had seen reason to believe that Home was cheating her, both in regard to the affairs of the other world and of this world, and had come to the conclusion that his method of obtaining her property was as fraudulent as the voice purporting to be her husband's, of which Home pretended to be the medium. The evidence taken before the Court, both for the prosecution and the defence, shows strikingly how easily the old lady's superstitions and affectionate feelings were played upon, and at the same time how adroitly Home used them to carry out his mercenary scheme.

There has been no previous case of the kind, in connection with Spiritualism, quite as prominent and important as that of Home; but there have been so many others similar to it in character, that it is time the more respectable Spiritualists took some steps to clear themselves of responsibility for these swarming imposters. At a National Convention of Spiritualists held in Cleveland about a year ago, a report was submitted on this subject; but it caused so much commotion that no action could be obtained upon it. It is not unnatural, therefore, that the community should look upon the whole thing as a gross delusion, with cunning and mercenary imposters for its chief apostles.

Progress of Reconstruction—The Admission of Arkansas.

Both the original and the supplemental Reconstruction act make it the duty of Congress to examine and approve the Constitutions submitted by the reconstructed States before formally admitting them to the Union. The provision implies something more than a technical approval. It requires that the judgment of Congress be satisfied on the subject by analysis and discussion, to both of which "the previous question" is fatal. We may well doubt, therefore, the propriety of a resort to that weapon in the case of Arkansas. The Reconstruction Committee reported favorably, and on this basis Mr. Stevens asked and obtained power to prevent the examination which by the law is made a preliminary to approval. The Committee was satisfied, and that, according to Mr. Stevens, was enough. Discussion he refused to tolerate. For a consideration of the Constitution awaiting ratification, or of the bill with which he proposed to ratify it, he would allow no time whatever. To one member he graciously yielded five minutes, to another twenty, and to another ten, but general debate the autocrat of the Committee declined to allow; and the House, not yet tired of the gagging process, sustained his decree. The result was that, so far as the House is concerned, the restoration of one of the excluded States has been ordered without understanding the tests by which the Committee try what purports to be republican government, or attempting to estimate the efficacy of the fundamental condition restraining the future authority of the citizens of a State over its Constitution.

This stifling of examination enjoined by the law is more especially to be regretted because it is desirable, at the beginning of the last stage of reconstruction, to elicit from the Committee and the House an explicit declaration of their purpose as to tests and penalties enacted by the Conventions in excess of those prescribed by Federal law. If Congress itself imposed all the penalties in the form of oaths and disfranchisement which the case requires, is it not bound to guard against their multiplication or aggravation by bodies whose proceedings more often reflect local or partisan feeling than an enlightened sense of public policy? Having done what in its view is necessary, and having for obvious reasons assumed control over the penalties enforced, will Congress suffer these to be enlarged as in Alabama, where disfranchisement is imposed for opinion's sake, or in Louisiana, where disfranchisement has been widely extended, or in Virginia, where the iron-clad oath is to be applied to every petty officer, and rendered irrepealable except by a Constitutional Convention? These are points which cannot be too soon or too carefully disposed of; for reconstruction, being a national work, should be governed by general and national rules, of which we take the existing acts to be the expression. But there can be no discussion of the subject, nor any attempt to elicit the well-considered opinion of the House, if Mr. Stevens' fondness for "the previous question" is to be humored on every occasion.

Again, has the fundamental condition of the Arkansas bill been wisely determined as a precedent to be followed in admitting other States? Universal suffrage has been made the corner-stone of reconstruction, but should it be so engrafted upon ten States that their own people shall be deprived of the power to introduce modifications? We say nothing now as to the difficulties inseparable from attempts to render partisan dogmas irreversible. We might ask how a tradition of the Medes and Persians can become vital in self-governing communities, and how Congress proposes to enforce the condition if the reconstructed States choose hereafter to disregard it. Viewed from a critical stand-point, the whole subject is so beset with difficulties, constitutional and logical, that we doubt the ability of any man to see his way clearly to the end of the road on which the country has entered. Hence it seems to us expedient not to make fundamental a suffrage which, being experimental, may prove to be temporary, or to sanction as parts of an organic law provisions which Congress may desire at no distant day to abrogate. Moreover, whatever there is of principle in the reconstruction measures might be adequately protected by a condition less sweeping than the one incorporated by the Alabama bill. The principle of equality which has expression in the Civil Rights bill and in the pending constitutional amendment does not need for its maintenance universal suffrage. It requires only that none shall be disfranchised or excluded from office because of race or color; and a guarantee for impartial suffrage would therefore have met every reasonable requirement while avoiding the formidable cause of difference which is created by the Arkansas bill in its present shape.

But though we cannot applaud either the fundamental condition of admission, or the arbitrary and unsatisfactory manner of the House in relation to it, we are thankful that body has demonstrated its readiness to restore the Southern States with no more delay than the forms of the law necessarily occasion. Arkansas does not come back to the Union in the wisest way, but the fact of its return in any way is a matter for sincere gratulation. It shows that Congress really intends to abide by the Reconstruction acts, and to restore to the South the privileges of fellowship in the Union as speedily as prescribed formalities shall render it possible. The promise of that event may justify an unwillingness to press other considerations and mitigate the drawbacks to a precipitancy that would otherwise be inexcusable. With the South restored to its old position, though bereft of its old power, a large step will have been taken toward the adjustment of outstanding difficulties and the removal of prevailing causes of quarrel. The character of our controversies will be beneficially changed, and the Southern States will once more be able to speak and act in their own behalf. With that end distinctly in view, the majority may ask that they be not judged harshly for acquiescing in an obnoxious condition, or for submitting to Mr. Stevens' despotic use of the previous question.

Lord Brougham.

Lord Brougham (dead at the age of 90) was one of the most remarkable intellects of the century. If he fell short of the highest greatness—if neither in literature or science, nor in law or politics, did he reach the supreme position, he yet distinguished himself so eminently in them all, as to make it impossible to compare his character and labors with those of any of his contemporaries.

Brougham began work young and never rested from it till death. In 1797 he was writing for the Transactions of the Royal Society on the refraction of light; and seventy years afterward, in 1867, he delivered a discourse before the Social Science Congress. The earlier and later parts of his life were given to science and letters; and even in the long interval, when his powers were devoted to law and politics, he never lost sight of the studies and pursuits which first engaged his intellect.

Lord Brougham feared to grapple with nothing. He would write a treatise on the most obscure branch of the most abstruse science as readily as he would deliver a Parliamentary speech on the political question of the hour. He would deliver his critical opinions on current literature and universal philosophy as readily as a judgment in the Court of Chancery. As an advocate he had the management of the greatest cases. As a politician, he took the lead in dealing with the largest questions. As a reformer he was the very ablest that England had during his life time. As an orator, he has his place among the foremost of modern times.

To even count in the briefest way the labors of Brougham would take up columns; and those interested in a remarkable life and career, will find in his biographies material not unworthy of study. It was at the opening of the century that he took part in the founding of the *Edinburgh Review*—an organ whose power soon became far greater than anything ever known in periodical literature. A few years afterward, he entered Parliament, where he at once became conspicuous by his powers of debate and his liberal principles, and where he spoke on every question of home, foreign and colonial policy. It is not necessary to dwell upon his efforts to abolish the slave-trade, and his signal success. Suffice it to say that in 1811 he brought in a bill making the slave-trade by whomsoever practiced, felony, and the bill received the Royal assent. Such a feat would have been enough to preserve his name in history. Said one of his biographers, writing in this journal: "The period between 1816 and 1830, that is to between his thirty-eighth and fifty-second year, were those of his zenith and celebrity. The whole of this period was one of running warfare between Tory privilege and popular rights, and the latter won the day, only step by step and point by point." The years 1820 and 1821 are epochs in his life, owing to his conduct in those years of Queen Caroline's case. His two great speeches as Her Majesty's Attorney-General on her divorce and coronation, though forensic, greatly increased his reputation in Parliament. He took the lead on the great question of law reform, and lived to see most of the reforms which he advocated carried out. To pass them in review would be to pass in review the English Statute Book. When the Whigs came into power after the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, Brougham, to the surprise of every one, became Lord Brougham and Vaux and Lord High Chancellor of England. His activity as Lord Chancellor was as prodigious as it had been as plain Mr. Brougham. In the reconstruction of 1835 Brougham broke from the Whigs and retired on his Ex-Chancellorship of £5,000 a year to what has been called a life of "energetic isolation." In his period of independent activity he was for a long time little less prominent than before, and on almost every measure of reform and advancement he took his place. His labors for public education, in Parliament and out of Parliament, for the elevation of the working classes through mechanics' institutes, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and the *Penny Cyclopedia* were enormous; and his contributions to various branches of literature, as well as his studies in science, seemed to suffer little intermission by reason of his other labors or his advancing years.

Brougham, it seems, at the close of existence, literally "fell asleep." He sleeps after a life full of great works and great successes, and leaves behind him an illustrious name.

Gen. Canby on the Removal of Political Disabilities.

The official testimony in favor of the adoption of a liberal policy toward the Southern people steadily accumulates. Gen. Sickles was one of the first to dwell upon its importance, with special reference to his own experience as Commander of the Second District. Gen. Schofield has more recently pleaded for it in Virginia. And now Gen. Canby transmits through Gen. Grant a communication in which he earnestly recommends a modification of so much of the reconstruction plan as rests upon an enforcement of the test oath.

The conclusion arrived at by the present District Commander of the Carolinas is, substantially, that which has received the indorsement of all but extreme and sinister parties. Adventurers from the North, whose chance for obtaining office is largely contingent on the disqualification of residents, and malignant partisans who would punish difference of opinion as a heinous crime, unite in praise of tests and disabilities as means of "making treason odious," and securing for loyalty its reward. Apart from these classes, there is an almost unanimous desire to relax the rigors of Congressional rule, and as far as possible obliterate painful and humiliating distinctions. Gen. Canby declares, as Gen. Sickles declared before him, that grave interests suffer from the exclusion from the public service of that large body of Southern men whom the law technically disqualifies. The men whom it is desirable to appoint to office, or to have elected to office, are technically debarred by the test oath; and thus, as Gen. Canby remarks, "active and zealous friends of the Union and of restoration" suffer. The State suffers in a still greater degree, since it is deprived of services which in the present critical condition of affairs are preëminently required. The aid which the test oath for the time renders unattainable is truly described by the General as "essentially important to the speedy organization and successful working of the new State governments."

Another consideration is suggested which is little less important. Irrespective of the question of availability and service, it is desirable to remove whatever causes of irritation tend to obstruct the smooth working of the new governments. Neither the authority of Congress nor the presence of the military can enable the country to dispense with popular good-will as an element in republican rule. True statesmanship, then, dictates the removal of whatever tends to create opposition without producing any countervailing advantage. And foremost among the obstacles which may be thus described is, unquestionably, the test oath. Gen. Canby urges its abrogation, and the abrogation of disabilities generally, as a policy that will not only be acceptable to a large majority of the Southern people, but that "will disarm much of the opposition which the new State Governments must expect to encounter, and contribute generally to the permanent success of the work of reconstruction."

The loyalty and patriotism that inspire these recommendations should secure for them more than passing attention when Congress puts the finishing touches to its plan by deciding on the admission of reconstructed States.

An Old Man's Plaint.

The recently deceased Gov. Helm, of Kentucky, left a will which not only disposes of his property, but gives his political views. We quote from it these sentences:

> "The South was conquered; but in my firm conviction the North will sooner or later learn that they are the whipped party. The race of intellectual giants has passed off the stage. The moral tone of the people is gone; corruption and vice rule the hour and the day. The mass of the whole people have lost confidence in the rulers and the Government; they place no reliance in its justice and honor. This is a melancholy picture. But my mind is made up, that the future of this Government will have a downward tendency, and ultimately, and at no very distant day, will result in disintegration or a central despotism. This is an unseemly place to introduce my political opinions. I do it to solemnly impress my family with my opinions, in the firm hope that they will stand by the form of Government as it came from the hands of our Revolutionary fathers, and oppose modern reform."

It is not surprising that such ideas should be entertained by those who were brought up in the old order of things, and who, in their latter days, find themselves in the midst of a revolution, the result of which is beyond human vision. The institutions, the beliefs, and the social order under which men have grown up, particularly if they minister to their welfare and agree with their nature, come to appear in time as absolute and final necessities, and radical or sudden changes seem to them to involve universal ruin. Clergymen say that comparatively few men are converted beyond middle life; their character by that time is formed, their courses are fixed, and their governing ideas are so determined that change is exceedingly difficult. The same principle applies to other matters than religion, and in fact has bearings on all the relations and traits of the individual. To adopt entirely new views, and enter into entirely new relations with new facts in politics or in society, are things not to be expected of those whose life and personal characteristics were formed according to the fashions which have passed away.

It is on this account that we are not moved or terrified by such opinions as are so earnestly expressed by Gov. Helm. He had grown up under Southern institutions, had been formed under Southern influences and had lived a Southern life. When he saw Southern Slavery destroyed, the relations of the races changed, the political order transformed, and everything turned topsey-turvey, it was but natural he should think that the world itself would soon be unable to hold together. It is not worth while to controvert such impressions or to try to change the men who hold them.

The only way in which such ideas will be rendered harmless or will pass away, will be by the strengthening of the new political order. If government, under its altered conditions, subserves the end for which governments are formed,—if the new relations of society are found to be consistent with the welfare of all,—if the new ideas are found to be agreeable to human nature,—there will be no difficulty in convincing people that the change was both necessary and beneficial.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* insists that no Republican Senator can vote to acquit the President unless he has been bribed to do so; and the *World* is equally emphatic in declaring that nothing but bribery can secure a vote to convict. This leaves the Senate in a dilemma. Their action in either case is to be set down as corrupt. The people will not take this view of the matter, whatever the result may be. Those Senators especially who show themselves most anxious to reach a sound conclusion and who hesitate to make premature declarations of their purpose, will receive credit from the public for acting honestly and conscientiously whatever their action may finally be. It is the zealots and fanatics who most expose themselves to suspicion.

The tax on whisky in the new tax bill remains at $2. The failure to collect it is charged to a defective administration and not to the amount of the tax. There is something in this doubtless; but we do not think it conclusive against reduction. A tax of $2 on an article which costs only twenty-five cents creates a bribery fund enormous enough to corrupt all the office-holders in the Revenue Department. It is said that if the tax were reduced to half a dollar, the inducements to fraud would still be great enough to render its collection impossible except by honest officers. That may be true; but it is *four times* as hard to get honest officers, and to keep them honest, with the tax at $2. This experiment of a high tax has been tried and has proved a perfect failure. It would be better to try the other now.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company busied itself on Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night to the forcible seizure and occupation of one of the City's open spaces intended for the use of the public,—the one in front of the Times office, and known as "Printing House Square." Whether they pretend to have any authority for doing so, or whether they took it simply because they wanted it, we do not know; nor does it make much odds. The City Railroad Companies care very little for laws or ordinances, and pay no regard whatever to anybody's rights but their own. They will probably take possession of the City Hall Park after the new Post Office is built, if they consent to wait so long.

There was a duel near Washington, on last Sunday week, between a foreign Baron and an American General. There was another near Baltimore, on Saturday last, between two Americans. In the former, neither of the combatants was hurt; in the latter, both were wounded. We shall doubtless soon have another in which somebody will be killed. And then we will have a great outcry about the terrible wickedness and criminality of dueling.

A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* says he thinks that, if Pendleton gets the Democratic nomination, "a good many Democrats in this part of the country will *stay at home on election day.*" This seems to be the trouble with the Democrats. The different factions of the party are so embittered against each other, that one threatens to stay at home on election day if the candidate of the other is nominated. The Western Copperheads say they will stay at home if Hancock is nominated. The more patriotic faction say they will stay at home if a Repudiator and Copperhead is nominated. And so it goes. How unlike the Republicans, who are all bound to vote for U. S. Grant.

Mr. Wade, though lately defeated by the Ohio Legislature for the Senate, is the choice of the Republicans of his State for the Vice-Presidency. At least, he was nominated for the position a few days ago by the State Convention. Perhaps, however, this was only to make Ohio even with the other States, which have all a candidate within their own State lines for the Vice-Presidency. Our New-York delegation go for Gov. Fenton; and it will not be till all the delegations compare notes at Chicago that the list will be reduced to reasonable size.

The attempt of the Democratic magnates at Washington to secure an earlier date for the meeting of the National Convention in this city, will not be successful. Mr. Belmont, according to the Boston *Post*, does not see the propriety of changing it. In the first place, he would have a great deal of trouble getting his committee together, and in the second place, what would he do with the delegates if they came crowding on him before Tammany Hall is ready to receive them? He does not see that anything would be gained by holding the Convention earlier than the time appointed. An earlier day might be advantageous to Mr. Pendleton, but Mr. Pendleton goes for greenbacks and Mr. Belmont does not.

A German paper in Illinois urges Congress to take into its own hands the business of naturalizing foreigners, and that stringent regulations be made to check the gross abuses which prevail in it. The matter is well worthy of attention. The business of naturalization is now in the control of Congress, but each State prescribes the qualifications of its own voters, which completely nullify the naturalization laws so far as political results are concerned. If Congress proposes to take the matter of suffrage in the States into its own hands, it may properly and usefully begin with this branch of it.

The Albany *Evening Journal* calls upon the tax-payers of this City either to remedy the abuses in the City government, or to stop whining about them. The advice is good and seasonable. We certainly have no right to look to the Legislature, made up of men who know nothing about our affairs, for details of legislation which we ought to regulate ourselves. The tax levies are made up by our City and County officers, and supported by our representatives at Albany. How is it possible for members from the country to amend and perfect them? How is it possible for them to know more about them than those we select for the express purpose of providing for them? There is great justice in this view of the case, and it is time our people began to give some attention to it.

Some very sharp critics are just beginning to discover that Mr. Dickens, at the Delmonico dinner, did not frankly acknowledge that his former pictures of things in America were utterly false, and express his profound regret that he had ever written them. He only said that on his present visit he discovered that everything had very much changed, and that things now are not as they were on his first visit. This certainly is just what he said,—and we think nobody desired him to say any more.

That prince of horses, *Kentucky*, who, having been withdrawn from the turf for want of a competitor, has to content himself with racing against old father Time, meets with a characteristically loud challenge from the Pacific slope. How authentic it is we have no means of knowing, but a Nevada paper takes upon itself to laugh loudly at the idea of sending to England for a horse to beat *Kentucky*, alleging that a neighbor of theirs owns a bay bald faced horse with three white feet, which has beat *Kentucky* and can do it again for money: and it states itself authorized to say that for $25,000, gold, the said horse, commonly known as *Norfolk*, will be delivered in San Francisco, warranted sound, and that, in case of a match, the present owner will take half of any amount offered by *Kentucky's* friends. The easiest way to match against *Kentucky* would probably be to come to New-York and *do it*. A horse speculation at $25,000, gold, is a safe offer on the part of "the present owner of *Norfolk*."

A great effort will be made by the high tariffites to incorporate a strong protection plank in the Chicago platform. A leading Western Republican organ says: "The policy will be fatal. The West will not submit. The certain end of their endeavor will be defeat."

If the authorities of Harvard College can raise $10,000 for the purpose, they will establish courses of lectures on the practical affairs of business, the mutual relations of the interests of capital and labor, and the development of national resources. This shows the progress of what are called modern ideas. When it was proposed to establish scientific schools in connection with Harvard and Yale, the old classical scholars opposed the innovation, and made a brave fight for the ancient system. They had succumb, however. And now comes another innovation, in the shape of practical lectures on business affairs. It may be all very well. But we hope we shall still have colleges that recognize the supremacy of classics and philosophy, and the old scholastic routine, which has produced so many great scholars and thinkers.

The Mexican Government proposes the establishment of military colonies to preserve the peace in certain disturbed portions of the Republic. The bill introduced to Congress provides for colonizing the frontiers, and an amendment provides for the organization of four colonies, to be composed of five hundred men each, all intended for the States of Yucatan and Campeachy. The scheme would be a very good one, if the Mexican Government could only find soldiers who would be faithful to it.

Sir Henry de Hoghton and the Confederate Cotton Loan.

The question, "who is Sir HENRY DE HOGHTON?" started in this country and, strangely enough, taken up by the English press, is at length definitely settled by the following card from the gentleman himself. He intimates, as will be seen, that the list of English Confederate bondholders was *not* a forgery, as it has been pronounced in England. It would be interesting to have further revelations on this subject from Sir HENRY, who, doubtless, knows a great deal more than he has yet chosen to tell concerning that unfortunate cotton-loan speculation:

To the Editor of the London Herald:

SIR—Some evenings ago a paragraph appeared in the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, asking "Who is Sir HENRY DE HOGHTON?" cavilling at the American newspapers for believing in the existence of such a fictitious personage, and still more that they should have credited that he had been involved in the Confederate cotton loan.

What the purport or intention of this article was remains for the *Pall-Mall Gazette* to explain, for I cannot; and can only appeal to you to let me make it known through your columns that I do exist, and to state that if I was alone in my silence with regard to the list of contributors to the Confederate cotton loan, I have the merit of truth on my side. Also that if I did lose by that loan even the sum attributed to my name by the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, I at least was not ashamed of the cause in which I lost it, nor sought to fall away from my friends when that cause came to its worst.

I stood loyally by the Southern people from first to last, and I believe there is not an American (be he North or South) who would condemn me for adhering throughout to a losing cause, which I believed, and still believe, to have been a just one.

I have no desire to make mischief with regard to the list which the *Pall-Mall Gazette* is pleased to designate as "an impudent forgery;" *but, perhaps, it may some day become known that Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Seward were not quite so much befooled in it as they were supposed to be.*

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY DE HOGHTON.
No. 16 Cockspur-street, S. W., and Hoghton Tower, Lancashire.
April 25.

Science in America—Prof. Agassiz's New Museum.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered an address before the Massachusetts Legislature, a few days since, in support of his request for State aid to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Cambridge. He urged its importance in relation to science, the advancement of popular intelligence and the growth of education. He urged it upon practical grounds, and showed its positive value. He urged it for the honor and renown of America, in order that we may take the foremost rank in the scientific world. Coming from this distinguished savan there was weight in the words when he said: "There is not a single scientific establishment in Europe where there are such facilities for building up an instructive and comprehensive museum as we have now in our hands. If we avail ourselves of the chance, I believe *it will place science in America fifty years in advance of the Old World.*"

Mr. AGASSIZ explained the progress that had already been made by himself and his co-laborers in building up the Museum, and sketched the plan according to which it would be carried on and completed, if he was offered the necessary encouragment. Every one connected with the museum labors in the true scientific spirit, unselfishly, conscientiously and diligently. Some of the assistants have worked for nothing—some for a bare livelihood. Some, who were in a position to do so, have not only given their services, but have paid the salaries of the others. Nowhere has money been spent more profitably, and where money could not be had, devotion has taken its place as far as possible.

The outline of the Museum which AGASSIZ gave to the members of the Legislature was essentially the same as that which he has drawn on previous occasions. The subject has been one of much study and thought to him for the greater part of his life, and has always enlisted his sympathies as the fundamental necessity for the advancement of modern science. The following statement of his grand and comprehensive plan will give a sufficient idea of its scope:

"It is my purpose to have a room immediately connected with the main entrance of the building, which shall present a synoptic arrangement of the contents of the Museum;—a condensed representation of all the leading groups of the animal kingdom, in their natural relations, perfectly legible to the intelligent observer. One side of this room shall be devoted to the illustration of the class of mammalia to which we ourselves belong. By the side of the complete animal shall be its skeleton, to explain its natural structure, its fossil representative, to tell something of its history in the past ages, its embryo, to illustrate the story of its growth. Next shall come the birds, illustrated in the same ways, and in such juxtaposition to the preceding groups as shall explain their natural relations. Next the reptiles, and then the fishes, all being so labelled and so arranged that it shall be understood by every intelligent visitor why these groups are placed together, what relation they bear to each other in the living world as it at present exists, what relation they have borne to each other in past ages, what further relation they hold and have ever held to each other in the daily problem of their growth and development. On another wall of the same room I would have the insect world in its history and growth; on another the mollusks in their order of succession, growth and present relation; on the fourth, the radiates, or corals, sea-urchins, star-fishes and the like.

Having thus laid down the general sketch in this entrance room, I would have four rooms separately devoted to these classes singly—one for the vertebrates and mammalia, birds, reptiles and fishes, one for the mollusks, one for the articulates and one for the radiates. Here my aim should be to show the fullness, richness, diversity, endless variety and complication of forms belonging to each of these types, each presenting a totally different series of ideas and a wonderful wealth of impressions.

Nor is this all. Every part of the world has different representatives, and their geographical distribution is established according to certain laws. Our Museum should explain this; it should have its local areas, its zoölogical premises, to speak in scientific terms, where the inhabitants of the different continents should be brought together in their natural juxtaposition—showing how animal life is scattered over the surface of the earth. In the next place, the succession of animals in their introduction upon our planet should be illustrated. There should be a room devoted, for instance, to the extinct animals of the coal period; and then to those of the tertiary periods more immediately preceding our own geographical era. And finally, there should be a room devoted to embryological series, showing the problem of life, to-day, as wonderful in its ever-renewed miracles of growth and development as in its relation to past ages. We would thus have the history of organic life from every point of view in which it has been studied, and our museum would be what every museum should be a diagram of creation, so far as it is understood in the present condition of our science.

No museum has ever been founded on this plan, and we have the power to carry it out."

It is impossible to over-estimate the supreme importance to science in America of the completion of this project of the eminent savan. It will give us the best museum of comparative zoölogy in the world, and will vastly aid in the spread of that scientific knowledge which is one of the chief glories of a nation. The Legislature of Massachusetts, which has heretofore encouraged the project of AGASSIZ, should now come promptly to his support, and that with no stinted hand.

Lavish Expenditures of the Common Council.

The Common Council are fertile in expedients for getting rid of the public money, and they never grow weary in devising them. The latest phase which their squandering propensities have taken is in frescoing, painting and refurnishing their offices at the City Hall. It is only four years since the Clerk's office, the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the reception and other rooms were thoroughly repaired, decorated and upholstered in an elegant and expensive manner. These offices are all, without exception, at the present time, in good condition, and would scarcely need repairs of any kind for at least five years to come. Notwithstanding this fact, they are again going through the unnecessary and wasteful process of refurnishing. The ceilings are already gaudy with vermillion and gold, and the carpets, curtains and furniture will doubtless be of corresponding brilliancy and gorgeousness. The Clerks' office and reception room have been already repainted and carpeted. The hall in which the Board of Councilmen meet is likewise to be transformed into something more splendid than it is, although at present it is as handsomely furnished and appointed as any legislative body need desire. The Governor's Room, also, which probably has been used one hundred times since it was last refurnished, is again to be put under the hands of the painters and upholsterers. That this expenditure is a "job," is evident to everybody. Some hanger-on of the Common Council requires a sop and it must be given. *Apropos* to this subject, we may inquire as to what becomes of the valuable carpets, chairs, curtains, mats, desks and other articles which are taken from these rooms? Are they sold for the account of the City, or are they disposed of for the benefit of the ring? The Street Commissioner ought to be able to answer.

A Great Question Settled.

It is always pleasant to have puzzling questions settled by competent authority. For many generations scientific men have disputed together in regard to the theory of storms, and as to the existence of an immense ocean of liquid fire in the centre of our globe, surrounded by a comparatively thin crest of earth. There will be no further dispute on either of these questions. The *Herald* has settled both. "It has long been maintained," it says, "that earthquakes were traceable to the same cause or causes as volcanoes. It is not so generally believed that storms were similar, if not identical, in their origin with the earthquake and the volcano. That they are all identical in their origin the *Herald* in a recent paper very satisfactorily proved." Briefly stated, the *Herald's* theory refers all storms to volcanic eruptions, either on the surface of the earth, when they produce hurricanes and other disturbances of the air, or under the ocean, when they produce horrible commotions among the waters of the great deep. We are glad to obtain this knowledge. We should, indeed, like to know where the *Herald* got it; but after all, this is a minor consideration. Enough for ordinary mortals, ungifted with such extraordinary insight into the mysterious operations of nature, to know that the internal heat of the earth is the great mischief-maker on this globe; and that cold weather and hot weather, dry days and wet days, are alike attributable to the same agency. This theory will relieve the "clerk of the weather" of many peccadilloes hitherto unjustly laid to his charge, and transfer the blame to the spirits of that vasty central deep who have so long contrived to indulge in so many ways their propensities for mischief unsuspected.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Miss RICHINGS commences a season of English opera at the French Theatre to-night. Her company is the same as before, and the best we have had for very many years. The enterprise of the Directress merits the support of the public, and will no doubt obtain it. She has labored in a good cause, and courageously overcome many serious obstacles. Her forces are now well drilled, and thoroughly up in the repertoire. The opening opera is "Martha."

THE BOSTON FESTIVAL.

The types yesterday made sad havoc with our Boston correspondent's letter anent the great musical festival, and, particularly, they maltreated his German relentlessly. We can imagine that injured gentleman's dismay when he discovers that MENDELSSOHN'S well-known overture "Meeresstille und Glückliche Fahrt," appears under the ungainly form of "Meenecstille und Zückliche Fahrt." Perhaps, too, he will be astonished to find that the festival takes place at Boton—not Boston. But we are sure that however keen may be his own emotions, he will be thoroughly overcome with sympathy for another sufferer who fares even worse than himself. The worthy conductor of the Boston festival is Mr. ZERRAHN, but that gentleman figures in the letter under the amazing appellation of Mr. FERRAHU! Such is fame. Speaking of this gentleman our correspondent says "he has great powers of endurance." He needs them.

THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The preparations for the coming musical festival are progressing rapidly, and it is evident that public interest is largely absorbed in the enterprise. And properly so. The recurrence of such events serves the double purpose of showing us how far we have progressed in music, and what are the resources which we have for its interpretation. The success of Mr. HARRISON'S bold effort of last year has encouraged him to repeat it. So far the sale of tickets has been very large. We have no doubt it will continue so. The season tickets are placed at the almost nominal price of five dollars;—in Boston they were fifteen dollars. There will be seven entertainments in all, commencing on Monday, the 18th inst., and continuing until the following Saturday, on which day there will be a matinee as well as an evening performance. The sale of season tickets closes on Wednesday evening. After that single tickets only will be disposed of. The price is one dollar, and fifty cents for a reserved seat.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and will number 160 performers, exceeding that number for special works. Thus in BEETHOVEN'S "Wellington Symphony" there will, with military band, be upward of 200 pieces. This is one of the least known of the masters' compositions. It was written in commemoration of the battle of Vittoria, and depicts musically the contest between the French and English armies—greatly to the disadvantage of the former. The bands on either side play their national melodies; then comes the battle with the booming of guns and the tooting of signals, and the final pæans of a victorious army. Such a work is eminently popular in its character, and is reserved for the miscellaneous concert on Saturday night. On this occasion will also be played a new symphony written for the Festival by Mr. F. L. RITTER.

The Reformation Symphony by MENDELSSOHN, about which the English critics are now vexing themselves will be brought out for the first time here, on Tuesday. Like the eighth book of "songs without words" it was not submitted to the world during the composer's life-time. There are many who think that it ought to have been permitted to remain in obscurity, but there are others who regard it as a fine work. When opinion is thus divided, it becomes unusually pleasing to judge for one's-self. A new overture to "King Manfred" by REINECKE will be heard for the first time; and the two movements of SCHUBERT'S unfinished Symphony, introduced last Winter, will be played for the second time. BEETHOVEN'S Pastoral Symphony is announced for Thursday, on which occasion the programme is unusually interesting, including additionally the names of WAGNER, LISZT, CHOPIN and GOUNOD. The symphony concerts take place on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The other days are devoted to Oratorio, for the due interpretation of which a long list of artists, headed by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, has been secured. The chorus is supplied by the New-York Harmonic Society. On Monday, the "Messiah" of HANDEL will worthily commence the Festival; on Wednesday, MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah" will be performed, and on Friday, HAYDN'S "Creation." For the list of soloists and singers we refer to our advertising columns. We may add, however, that Mr. S. B. MILLS plays the first movement from CHOPIN'S magnificent concerto in F minor; Mr. A. H. PEASE a new concerto by himself; and Mr. J. N. PATTISON the famous HENSELT concerto. Here we pause. We would urge our readers, however, to procure their tickets as early as possible if they desire to have good seats.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. BATEMAN has opened successfully in Washington, notwithstanding bad weather and political excitement. "La Grande Duchesse" was played three times, and the papers ask for more. "La Belle Hélène" has also been produced, and is, of course, heartily enjoyed. Mr. BATEMAN commences in Philadelphia to-night, and will return to New-York in June. He goes to Niblo's.

CONCERTS.

A concert will be given at the Academy of Music on Saturday night for the benefit of the widow of the late A. HIRSCHMANN. There will be a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, and Mlle. CAMILLA URSO and Mr. S. B. MILLS are to play solos.

There will be a promenade concert every evening at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. It is in aid of the Ladies' Fair for the Church of the Holy Innocents.

BLIND TOM.

This eccentric individual will continue for a week longer at Irving Hall. So far he has drawn excellent audiences, and indeed there is much to be amazed at in the boy and his performances. It is a success of curiosity, engineered by a gay audacity which we have never had excelled. TOM is now described by his happy manager as the "inspired negro-boy pianist," "the most wonderfully gifted musical genius the world has ever known," and as the "greatest musical prodigy of any age." Fine words indeed, but rather too strong. We have never disputed TOM'S claims as an idiot, and it is a melancholy fact that he can play upon the piano-forte, but his inspiration is another thing. He has certain powers of imitation which are curious and entertaining—and to these he owes his success. People are not so much amazed that he plays well as that he can play at all. There is, moreover, a natural feeling of sympathy for a smitten human creature and a desire to recognize him *because* he is black. Certainly the latter is no reason why he should be ignored, but it is also a bad one for extolling him extravagantly. If one thing has been established concerning TOM it is assuredly the fact that he lacks the somewhat vague quality so glibly called "inspiration." His own compositions are the veriest trash; and as a pianist he has no rank which any other player is likely to dispute with him. It would be better, we fancy, were he to speak less. The laugh which is excited by another's infirmity is not pleasant in the end. The gawkey antics of TOM, and the manifold tricks which he has been taught to perform are saddening to most kindly natures. But it is a part of the show, as also is the advertisement which led to these remarks. Let us add as matter of business that Blind TOM gives two matinees this week; one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.

Bryant's new Hall in the Tammany Building, East Fourteenth-street, will be opened to the public on Monday evening next. The company is one of the largest and best ever seen in New-York. The BRYANTS are a host in themselves, and after their recent rest will return to us with renewed spirit and an overflowing budget of novelties. The Hall, we hear, is a handsome and commodious building.

Theatrical.

Play-goers are not to be tickled with novelties until Wednesday evening—when there is to be a paralyzing outburst of new pieces at Pike's Opera House, and at Wallack's Theatre, as we have stated already. Until then those who go to theatres may entertain themselves by enjoying the airy caperings of Mlle. ROSA—the new premiere danseuse assoluta, (as her contract names her,) who is to *debut* at Niblo's to-night, or amuse themselves with another sight of their old favorites at the other houses. At Wallacks, "Masks and Faces" is to be repeated this evening, and on Tuesday "Town and Country." The seventy-third performance of "Humpty Dumpty" is to be given at the Olympic to-night, and at the New-York Theatre the undiminished success of "Paris and Helen" authorizes the WORRELL sisters in announcing it for a fifth week. Those amusing upholders of the Irish drama, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, are in the flood tide of favor again with the "Connie Soogah." Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, an old favorite with Bowery audiences, is to begin an engagement at that theatre to-night in a lurid play called "The Three Red Men." The picturesque panorama of the war is to be exhibited for a fifth week at the hall in Broadway, on the corner of Twenty-third-street. Certainly those who crave dramatic nourishment will find something to suit them from this bill of fare.

The third entertainment in aid of the dramatic fund is to take place at the Academy of Music to-night, and will consist of a performance by Mlle. JANAUSCHEK and her German company of "Mary Stuart," and of a concert in which, besides other artists, Miss MINNIE HAUCK and Sig. ANTONUCCI will take part.

J. F. Weir's New Picture.

The eminent success of this young artist in his picture of "The Foundry," exhibited both here and at Paris, and painted for Mr. PARROT, of Cold Spring, not only evidenced rare skill in the execution of details and the management of light—but suggested a new and characteristic sphere of pictorial art, and one, it seems to us, singularly appropriate to our country. We remember that when WHITTIER'S "Songs of Labor" appeared CHAPMAN conceived the idea of illustrating them—a plan never carried out, because the poet only wrote three or four of the proposed lyrics. Now young WEIR has taken up the plan on a broad and aesthetic scale. He inherits from his father an aptitude for the effective representation of still-life, and light, and shade; he has lived in the vicinity of several of those wonderful industrial processes whereby the ore is purified and moulded into engines of destruction, of locomotion and mechanical science, and learned to realize their influence upon civilization and national prosperity. Familiar with the popular poems wherein SCHILLER, WHITTIER and LONGFELLOW have celebrated these triumphs of material skill and associated them with the progress of humanity—WEIR seems determined to make his art the handmaid of the Muses in the exposition of the triumph of mechanical genius. In the "Foundry" he represents not only in a minutely faithful, but in an eloquently picturesque manner, the casting of one of those famous guns which have become identified with military science. That picture illustrated mechanical art applied to War. In a smaller, but exquisitely composed picture, which has become popular as a chromo-lithograph, WEIR illustrated Christian festivity by a bell swinging in a moonlit tower, with fairies jubilant under its sonorous dome on Christmas eve—an effective and beautiful conception. His last and best work is now on exhibition at the National Academy. It represents the casting of an immense shaft for one of those grand engines that propel ocean steamers. It is a picture of decided artistic merit, and considered by many as superior to the "Foundry;" but its significance transcends mere excellence of detail and effective treatment; it symbolizes one of the greatest triumphs of human intelligence and industry, illustrates the genius of locomotion, the age of intercourse, the means and method of modern civilization. To the imagination it suggests a world of associations; to the eye it reveals the secret of peace, pleasure, progress and power. We understand that, to enlarge his opportunities of study in this, his chosen sphere, Mr. WEIR will soon visit the great industrial establishments of Europe.

The Government Suit at St. Louis Against the Adams Express Company.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 8.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, decision was rendered in a highly interesting case, wherein the United States was plaintiff and Adams Express Company the defendant. In January, 1865, a package containing $12,794 was delivered to the Company at Washington, to be conveyed to the United States Treasury in St. Louis, but, as claimed, never reached the Treasury here. In Court the Company admitted having received the money in Washington City, and averred that it had been delivered at the Treasury Office in this city. To prove this a receipt was produced, purporting to be that of S. P. SMITH, then Teller for the United States Treasury. The United States denied the genuineness of the signature, and five witnesses, including Mr. SMITH himself, testified that the signature was not his. Two witnesses swore that it had a resemblance to his signature. It was in lead-pencil, on one of the company's receipt-books, while the accompanying receipts taken in the other cases were in ink. The trial lasted three days, and the evidence seemed conclusive that the signature was not genuine. Verdict was accordingly rendered for the United States, and judgment will be given against the company for the amount in controversy and the costs of the prosecution. Mr. BROWN, the express company's agent, who is alleged to have made the signature of Mr. SMITH, is, we are glad to learn, exculpated on all hands, by the counsel on both sides, by the Court and by the jury, from any criminal intent.

THE HAMPTON FALLS TRAGEDY.

Atrocious Character of the Crime—An Aged Couple Murdered with an Ax—Arrest and Examination of the Supposed Murderer.

The telegraph has reported the murderous assault, on Thursday evening last, upon an aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS BROWN, in the village of Hampton Falls, located nearly midway between Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., from the effects of which Mrs. BROWN has since died. Mr. BROWN is seventy-five years of age and his wife seventy-three, and at the time of the tragedy they were living alone. He is a wealthy farmer, and was accustomed to keep considerable money in the house, which fact his assailant was doubtless aware of.

The Boston *Journal's* correspondent says that, between five and six o'clock on Friday morning, TIMOTHY O'LEARY, an Irish laborer employed on the farm, went to Mr. BROWN'S house as usual to attend to his morning's duties, and found all the doors fastened. After rapping several times, he went to the barn, where he found Mr. BROWN'S horse standing on the floor with its bridle on—a fact which led O'LEARY to suppose that all was not right about the premises. Consequently he again tried to gain admission to the house, this time, however, rapping upon the windows, and after some time had elapsed Mr. BROWN came to the kitchen door and admitted O'LEARY, whose horror was great at seeing his venerable employer covered with blood, which was pouring from a terrible wound on his head, while at his feet lay his aged wife in a pool of blood and insensible, her body covered with a few rugs, which it is supposed Mr. BROWN had placed over her during the night. Mr. BROWN, with the help of his servant, tottered to his chamber, whence he has not since been removed, and as soon as assistance could be summoned Mrs. BROWN was taken to her room, and has not since spoken or manifested consciousness in the slightest degree. Mr. BROWN, however, at times during yesterday brightened up somewhat and attempted to talk, but was incoherent, and up to a late hour in the afternoon he had said nothing which could tend to clear up the horrible mystery hanging over the event.

From the position of Mrs. BROWN when discovered, and from the wounds of herself and her husband, together with the fact that an ax, upon which were traces of blood was found in the sitting-room, it is inferred that neither of them had retired for the night; that hearing a knock at the kitchen door, Mrs. BROWN answered it, as was her custom, and immediately received the murderous blow with the back of the ax, in the forehead, causing an external wound of one and one-half inches in length, and an internal fracture of the frontal bone of about three and a half inches in length, causing instant insensibility. It is supposed that the villain then rushed into the sitting-room and struck down Mr. BROWN, fracturing the left side of the frontal bone, and causing an external injury of the skull of three and one-fourth inches in length, corresponding almost exactly to the dimensions of the back or poll of the ax found in the room. The murderer then took from Mr. BROWN'S private desk a pocket-book, and also one from his inside vest pocket, containing in all, it is supposed, between three and four hundred dollars, and made his escape.

From the fact that Mrs. BROWN'S body was covered, or partially so, by rags when found by the farm servant, it is supposed that Mr. BROWN came to his senses during the night and covered his wife up in this manner, also locking the kitchen door. This seems to be the correct impression from the fact that the bloody footprints were traceable from the kitchen to the sitting room, having the appearance of being made by some one in stocking feet, and also on account of some incoherent mutterings of Mr. BROWN in the morning in reference to having "put his wife to bed in the kitchen." He also had sufficient consciousness to admit the servant in the morning, but has not since then manifested any intelligence, although the physicians, Dr. C. H. SANBORN, of Hampton Falls, and Dr. WM. PERRY, of Exeter, have been endeavoring to raise the depressed bone, hoping thereby to save his life, but wishing, if possible, in common with others, to gain definite information relative to the perpetrator of the outrage.

EFFORTS TO ARREST THE MURDERER.

The commission of a crime of so awful a character created no little commotion in the community, where such events are of rare occurrence, and news of the tragedy rapidly spread throughout the village and surrounding neighborhood, and before 7 o'clock in the morning active efforts were in progress to secure the perpetrator of the crime. Suspicion, almost by common consent, fastened upon JOSEPH PIKE, alias Ross, who had been employed by Mr. BROWN as a farm laborer since last autumn, and who had left the situation only some two weeks since. Ross, that being the name he assumed while at work there, had slept in the house, and was supposed to be familiar with Mr. BROWN'S habits in reference to his money matters, and was also cognizant of Mr. BROWN'S having recently received money for a yoke of oxen, and from other sources. These circumstances, together with the fact that he was seen by several persons in the immediate neighborhood on the evening of the murder, pointed him out as the person most likely to have been engaged in the terrible tragedy, and Mr. JOHN H. GODFREY, a neighborhood, immediately telegraphed to Portsmouth and Newburyport, announcing the crime and describing the criminal, and Mr. HENRY McDEVITT went to Newburyport, where it was supposed Ross would be likely to go, he having relatives there and making that city his home. City Marshal FITTS, of Newburyport, as soon as he saw a portrait of Ross, which Mr. BROWN had in his possession, identified him as JOSIAH L. PIKE, a notorious character, and well known to the police of Newburyport and Portsmouth, and set to work to ferret him out, and soon found him in a house on Vernon-street, where he was in the act of giving money to a woman, stating that he had some money now, but he did not know how long it would last. Officer FITTS arrested him and found in his possession a wallet containing about seventeen dollars in greenbacks. Upon being told of the crime for which he was arrested he manifested no concern whatever, and laughingly said that he "guessed he hadn't hurt any one much." He was brought to Hampton Falls.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

An examination of the charge against Ross took place before Trial-Justice JOHN J. HILL, of Exeter, yesterday afternoon, WILLIAM B. SMALL, County Solicitor, appearing for the Government. Even while almost in the immediate presence of his dying master and mistress, charged with the perpetration of the heinous crime of assault with intent to kill, and surrounded by a crowd of witnesses, this man manifested no emotion whatever, assuming the most entire indifference to all charges and proofs of guilt. When arrested he denied ever having worked at Hampton Falls, or ever having assumed the name of Ross, but when he arrived at the scene of his former labors, and upon being recognized by scores of people living in the neighborhood, he admitted that he had worked there under the name of Ross.

Witnesses were not wanting to testify to his having formerly been employed on Mr. BROWN'S farm, and several swore positively to having seen and conversed with him late on the afternoon of Thursday, only a short distance from Mr. BROWN'S residence. One witness, an employe in the hotel at Seabrook, testified that the prisoner, on the afternoon of the murder, called at the hotel, stating that he had walked from Newburyport, having no money with which to defray his expenses, and begged a glass of liquor, which was given him, and that he left there about 4 o'clock, going in the direction of Hampton Falls.

Mr. FITTS, under oath, stated that the prisoner had long been known to him as a man of bad character; that only one or two days previous to his arrest for this crime he was aware that the prisoner had little or no money in his possession, and that of late he had frequently pawned different articles of clothing in order to obtain the necessaries of life; that the prisoner had recently threatened one of his sisters living at Newburyport, who was in fear of her life, and requested Officer FITTS to take her brother in safe keeping, and that he was looking after PIKE when news of the murder reached him. He also stated that the prisoner had on a new broadcloth coat and a new vest and neck-tie when arrested, which he purchased at Amesbury Mills in the morning prior to his arrest; and he also had in possession a watch, for which he paid thirty-five dollars the same morning. It was also proved that he engaged a man at Amesbury Mills to carry him in his wagon to Newburyport, where he arrived only a short time prior to his arrest.

This, with other testimony of an unimportant character, convinced the presiding justice of the probability of the prisoner's guilt, and he was required to recognize in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance before the Superior Court in Portsmouth in October next, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The bail not being forthcoming, the prisoner was taken to Exeter jail.

The pocket-book found in the prisoner's possession could not be identified as having been the property of Mr. BROWN, no one knowing exactly what kind of a book he was accustomed to carry, although one of his sons testified that he thought the one found on the prisoner was similar, if not exactly like the one his father used.

In personal appearance Ross (or PIKE) would not, by the majority of the people, be regarded as a man likely to commit the terrible crime for which he is now in custody. He is about the medium height, of rather slim build, with black hair and eyes, and dark complexion, and small dark moustache and imperial. He is 30 years of age, and is said to have Italian blood in his veins; and his features would seem to corroborate this statement. His mother, sisters and brothers reside in Newburyport, and are of good repute. During his examination the prisoner was reticent, not seeming disposed to either question or dispute the statements of the witnesses; but if he is the guilty party, his crime has not been marked by even the ordinary care and solicitude for concealment which is characteristic of such criminals, and which his personal appearance might warrant one in expecting.

In the event of the death of either or both the victims of this awful tragedy, the prisoner will be reëxamined and committed for murder.

THE PRESIDENT PREPARING TO GO HOME.—An apparently well-authenticated report has reached the editor of the Nashville *Banner* from East Tennessee, that the President's old homestead in Greenville is being refitted preparatory to being occupied by its old inmates. These repairs were ordered some time since, but it is said that they have been hurried of late in case the house might be needed on short notice. About ten miles farther east, at a way-station named Henderson, there is a farm of 1,600 acres, with valuable mill and building, lately purchased by the President's household, which is also being improved and refitted. Here, too, the workmen, under orders, are hurrying the work, for what purpose has not been definitely ascertained.—*Louisville Democrat, May 6.*

GEORGIA.

The New Legislature and the Test Oath.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, May, 7.

Regarding the members elect to the State Legislature, we have reliable information that Gen. MEADE has practically recalled the manifesto of Adjt. DRUM, or at least so qualified it by interpretation as not to seriously interfere with any Democrat in taking his seat. It is now said, by parties who have recently consulted with the District Commander, that the iron-clad or test oath will be administered only to such as have held offices under the State or Federal Government that required them to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. So, no man who was properly registered as a voter will be objected to, or required to take any other oath than that prescribed in the Constitution of the State.

As regards the time of assembling the Legislature, we learn that Gen. MEADE has determined not to call it together at the period prescribed by the Constitution. He has resolved to sift the elections from each county with the greatest care wherever fraud has been alleged, before issuing certificates of election, and this work, he is of the opinion will require from two to three months. We shall, therefore, probably, not have the Legislature convened before the last of July, or perhaps August or September.

As regards the municipal elections, we learn that Gen. MEADE has concluded not to order them at all, but leave matters as they stand in the various cities of the State, until the Legislature shall have assembled, and then refer the whole matter to that body. In this we think he has acted wisely.

The Result of the Elections.

From the Atlanta New Era, May 7.

We publish this morning the returns from all the counties but three—Irwin and Telfair, in which no election was held, and Madison, from which no returns have been received. We have compared them with the official returns, and added the columns carefully. We believe the figures to be reliable throughout. The following is the result:

	Constitution.		Governor.	
	For	Against.	Bullock.	Gordon.
First District	12,879	7,333	12,282	8,148
Second District	12,309	13,245	11,816	14,251
Third District	13,325	10,937	12,894	11,604
Fourth District	13,377	10,725	13,082	11,187
Fifth District	17,693	9,249	17,454	9,610
Sixth District	8,915	7,090	7,569	8,145
Seventh District	9,625	11,271	8,049	13,154
Total	88,123	69,750	83,146	76,099

RECAPITULATION.

Total for the Constitution........88,123
Total against the Constitution........69,750
Majority for the Constitution........18,373
Total for Bullock........83,146
Total for Gordon........76,099
Majority for Bullock........7,047

The aggregate vote cast on the Constitution is 157,873, and for Governor 159,245. The Senate stands 26 Republicans against 18 Opposition and doubtful, and the House 96 Republicans, 79 Opposition and doubtful, giving a clear, reliable working majority of 25 on joint ballot, even granting that all the opposition and doubtful members are eligible.

Our friends in the State and elsewhere are assured that all investigations will result to the advantage of the Republican Party and increase its strength, notwithstanding the threats and defiant attitude of the opposition. The victory is complete and decisive, and hence entirely satisfactory to the victors.

Result of the Louisiana Election.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 5.

We learn that the returns have come in from every parish, and that the Constitution has been ratified by a fraction over 17,000 majority of votes. This is only about half the excess of black votes registered. The black voters, with great unanimity, polled their utmost strength. Many, and in some parishes, very many, voted with the white people, and should be rewarded therefor by seeing that they are never without remunerating work.

The State offices are also in the hands of the Radicals, and so is the Legislature, though many, we think, have been elected to the latter who will not be radical beyond voting for the fourteenth amendment. In the administration of the internal affairs of the State, we may hope that such will be altogether conservative. Such a man as JOHN RAY, for instance, can hardly be otherwise.

The Senate stands 21 Republicans to 15 Democrats. As soon as we learn the names of all the Representatives we will give them. The House probably stands 56 Republicans to 45 Democrats. Majority on joint ballot 17.

The Iowa Republican State Convention.

The Iowa Republicans at their State Convention on the 7th inst. made the following nominations: For Secretary of State, Gen. E. WRIGHT; Auditor of State, JOHN A. ELLIOTT; Attorney-General, HENRY O'CONNOR; Treasurer of State, Maj. J. E. RANKIN; Register of the Land Office, Col. C. C. CARPENTER. These are all present incumbents. The following gentlemen were elected delegates at large to the Chicago Convention: PETER MELIRDY, Gen. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, Gen. G. M. DODGE, and Gen. G. M. HENDRICK. Two delegates from each district were also elected. The following gentlemen were appointed electors at large: Gen. O. L. GLASGER, J. A. YOUNG, J. B. GRINNEL, and L. D. INGERSOLL. The following were chosen district electors: Second, JAMES T. LANE; Third, J. N. ROGERS; Fourth, Hon. JOHN MEYER; Fifth, WM. HALE; Sixth, S. H. TAFT. For the First District no nomination was made. A resolution was passed in favor of the nomination of Gen. GRANT. The Convention was very fully attended.

THE DROUGHT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Northern New-Hampshire was visited with a pretty heavy fall of snow, yesterday. The mountains and high hills were covered with a thick white coat, which, added to the old snow which remained on many of them, gave the country the look of November, rather than May. The season seems to be quite backward, and what will surprise our readers in this vicinity, has been dry, as well as cold. This is the general complaint along the line of the Concord and Montreal Railroad. The Merrimack is by no means full, and the Pemigewasset has been so low as to obstruct lumbering operations materially.—*Boston Traveller, May 9.*

CHANGE OF GAUGE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—It has been stated to us that a large force is engaged at all the shops of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, changing the trucks, &c., of the locomotives and cars, preparatory to the inauguration of the narrow gauge. The company has also purchased fifty new locomotives. When the work begins of drawing in the rails, trains will be entirely suspended for only four days, in which time it is estimated the gigantic job can be completed along the whole line. After the change, passengers will be transported from New-York to the other side of the Rocky Mountains without change of cars.—*Cincinnati Inquirer, May 9.*

THE STATUE THAT ENCHANTS THE WORLD.—The Medicean Venus owes much to the purity of its material as well as to the beauty of its proportions. but what is polished marble to resplendent complexion—a charm that may be secured and perpetuated by using PHALON'S PAPHION LOTION.—*Advt.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 77 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

See WHEELER & WILSON'S Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

A Very Bad Back.

I fell backward and wounded my back so badly that I could not stoop and pick up anything from the floor for a week, besides suffering constant pain. In this condition I was advised to try WOLCOTT'S Paint Paint. I thought it was humbug, but I went to his office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, and the Paint had not been applied one minute before all pain was gone, and I could bend as well as ever. It did not cost me a cent for the application, as his rule is "strictly no money received for removing pain." I am a coachmaker at TOMLINSON & DEMOREST'S establishment, No. 620 Broadway, and I reside at No. 35 Crosby-st. JOHN EGAN.

News comes from Prussia that most astounding cures of diseases of the kidneys have lately occurred at the Seltzer Spring. Bear in mind that TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT contains in due proportion every ingredient of that famous mineral water, and is warranted by the highest scientific authority to produce the same effects. Sold by all druggists.

Surbrug's Peculiar Smoking Tobacco. The best article in the market. Try it.
SURBRUG & CO., No. 151 Fulton-st., Nos. 189, 840, 1,145 Broadway, 4th-av. and 14th-st., and No. 54 Wall-st.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding cards and note paper, the most elegant in the City. Established 1840.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot Removed to No. 2½ Murray-st., near Broadway.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Starr & Marcus,
No. 22 John-st., up stairs,
continue to make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Celebrated
GORHAM PLATED WARE.
A full assortment of the freshest patterns *at prices established by the manufacturers.*
ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st.

White, Whitman & Co.,
NOS. 234 AND 235 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF
READY-MADE SCOTCH MIXTURES AND CHIVOT SUITS,
FROM $18 TO $28.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers No. 55 John-st.

Self-Lighting Gas-Burner.
One of the most ingenious, simple, useful and economical inventions of the day.
P. S. SANDERSON, Agent. 661 Broadway, op. Bond-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan on the Face, use PERRY'S "Moth and Freckle Lotion." Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DEY—HUMPHREYS.—At Waverly, Woodford County, Ky., on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. M. A. Hoge, ANTHONY DEY, of this City, to Miss MARY B., daughter of the late David C. Humphreys, of the former place.

GIBSON—PARRISH.—At Pensacola, on Monday, Dec. 23, 1867, Capt. ALEXANDER GIBSON to Mrs. N. PARRISH, daughter of the late Marsden Sawyer, of Georgia.

DIED.

CLOCK.—On Saturday afternoon, May 9, after a lingering illness, ADOLPHUS E. CLOCK, aged 30 years, only son of Alfred and Ann Maria Clock.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 50 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

EATON.—At Washington, D. C., on Friday, May 8, ELIZABETH SELDEN SPENCER, wife of Amos B. Eaton, Commissary-General U. S. A.

HAZARD.—In New-York, on Thursday morning, April 7, AUGUSTUS G. HAZARD, of Enfield, Conn., aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Enfield, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. The 8 o'clock express train from New-York on Tuesday morning will stop at Enfield Bridge, at which place carriages will be in waiting.

HENSHAW.—At Montreal, on Wednesday evening, May 6, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Col. W. H. Hutton, ELLEN DORR HENSHAW, daughter of Joseph B. Henshaw, of Brooklyn, and lately a resident of Orienta, Westchester County, aged 35 years.

JAQUES.—In Rahway, N. J., on Friday, May 8, GEORGE W. JAQUES, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Second M. E. Church, Rahway, N. J., at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 11. The 10:10 A. M. train from Cortlandt-st. will arrive in time for the funeral.

LA BOYTEAUX.—On Saturday, May 9, CHARLOTTE HYATT, wife of Peter La Boyteaux, aged 62 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. H. Hickman, No. 273 South 7th-st., Jersey City, on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LUDLAM.—On Sunday, May 10, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM C. LUDLAM, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

McINTYRE.—On Sabbath afternoon, May 10, ARCHIBALD, son of Ewen and Emily A. McIntyre, aged 5 years, 6 months and 7 days, (twin brother of Andrew, who died on the 3d inst.)

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 34 West 18th-st.

MORTIMER.—On Sunday morning, May 10, after a short illness, GEORGE MORTIMER, for many years Canceling Clerk in the Register's Office, New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 144 West 47th-st., New-York, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—On Friday evening, May 8, suddenly, at Stonington, Conn., Dr. GEORGE E. PALMER.

SINCLAIR.—At Mystic, Conn., on Thursday, May 7, EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, widow of the late William Sinclair, U. S. Navy.

STORY.—On Saturday, May 9, CARRIE L., youngest child of Jacob and Louisa J. Story, Jr., aged 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 32 East 12th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

TALMAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 9, HANNAH FOWLER, wife of Daniel Talmage, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Broadway and Grove-st., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The Green and Gates-av. cars from Fulton Ferry run within a block of the house.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 10, ELIZA C., relict of the late William P. Underhill.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 59½ State-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—On Thursday, May 7, of hemorrhage from the lungs, HORACE K. WHEELER, M. D., assistant physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane in this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOW PRICES
FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

DECORATED DINNER SETS	$70 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS	11 00
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 182 useful pieces	38 00
PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 useful pieces	38 00
WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	3 75
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces	12 00
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces	20 00
SILVER-PLATED ICE-WATER PITCHERS	5 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, six bottles	7 00

Also,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
Retailing at manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted.

WANTED.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIFE Insurance Company wishes the services of parties fully acquainted with the business, to travel and appoint agents or take local agencies; none need apply but those who are experienced solicitors. Address, with particulars, LIFE INSURANCE, New-York Post Office, Box No. 479.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, May 12, at 8 o'clock P. M. The members are requested to attend.
JAMES S. MACKENZIE, Recording Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AT PAR.
Principal and interest
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are building a railroad from Omaha, on the Missouri River, West, to connect with the Central Pacific of California, building from Sacramento, East, and these roads, when completed, will be THE ONLY GRAND RAILROAD BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

The Union Pacific Company have already
COMPLETED 550 MILES,
and trains are now running over the highest point of the Rocky Mountains that will be traversed by the line. The Company will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between
800 AND 900 MILES
will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the 1,721 miles between Omaha and Sacramento will be finished in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full extent of its claim, in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners, and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land along the line to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over eight and one-half millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Contracts for the construction of 914 miles west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, have been made with responsible parties at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary car shops, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $7,500 per mile.

It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates, and
THE EARNINGS FROM LOCAL OR WAY BUSINESS ARE NOW THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON THEIR BONDS.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, A GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office, in the City of New-York, at the rate of six per cent, in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of
NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,
AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand—but it is expected that the first installment of the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road to be completed this year, will be ready in May.

Any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in New-York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
and by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, 59 WALL-ST.,
and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THE GENII OF HEALTH
BOTTLED UP IN
RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.
THE PROPERTIES OF ITS INGREDIENTS.

SARSAPARILLIAN.—The properties of this wonderful ingredient (which is the only true curative principle of Sarsaparilla,) cleanses the blood of vitiated humors and expels from the system the taint of corruption—rapidly removes from the flesh, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Acne, Black Spots, Worms and Insects, imparting beautiful clearness to the skin, and the roseate hue of health and beauty to the complexion—a few doses will make a remarkable change.

LIXIVÆ FUCI.—This extraordinary agent associated with the SARSAPARILLIAN, cures effectually, with astonishing quickness, all varieties of uncured Syphiloid Ulcers, Nodes, Tumors, Swellings, Fever Sores, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Wandering Pains, and the worst forms of Skin diseases. As a specialty it is king of remedies for these complaints, and its association with the other ingredients in the Resolvent places a cure beyond the possibility of a doubt.

PAREIRA BRAVA.—This marvelous agent, like a new sun, shines with such effulgent light upon the medical world as to cast in the shade all other roots supposed to possess similar properties. Extolled by the most eminent practitioners of Europe as a diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, lithontriptic, superior to Buchu, Digitalis, Juniper, Turpentine, Copaiba, Cubebs, &c., it cures the worst forms of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases. Its effects in Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Suppression or Retention of Urine, Diabetes, Chronic Catarrh, Tenesmus, Inflammation of the Bladder, it relieves almost instantly; and in cases where Catheters have been used it will produce a quick discharge of urine; its association with Fuci, Sarsaparillian and other ingredients restore functional harmony to the secreting vessels of the kidneys, and secure the secretion of the proper constituents of urine from the blood. Persons whose urine is thick, cloudy, morbid, turbid, depositing brick-dust, albumen and other deposits, will, after a few doses, witness the disappearance of these signs of terror, and their water changed to a clear amber and healthy color. Bear in mind that the Sarsaparillian Resolvent is the only remedy in vogue that contains the true Sarsaparillian and the pure Pareira Brava.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ROOTS.—The properties of these roots excite a powerful action on the skin, augmenting the action of the excreting orifices and vessels, to expel retained excrementitious humors that, by irritating the skin, cause sores, pimples, spots, &c. These, combined with the other agents, secure a quick expulsion of all humors from the system.

ITS HEALING PROPERTIES.—Its tonic and healing properties, nourishing the blood so that the waste and decay of the body is supplied with new and sound material, is the best *preservative* of life and strength for those wasting away under consumption or other weakening diseases. A teaspoonful is sufficient to stop the hacking, distressing cough; to loosen the thick, adhering phlegm and mucous; to clear the throat, air-cells, and lungs from the deposited matter that obstructs and clogs up the air-cells. Persons who were supposed to be dying with consumption, years ago, are now enjoying good health through the wonderful efficacy of this medicine. Its power is wonderful. The ingredients are so compounded and associated as to harmonize and assist each other. Wonderful cures are daily reported. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. DR. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

CORNS.—NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-st., New-York, is the cheapest and best place in this City to have corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, club nails, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain, by DR. L. KIMBALL, chiropodist, successor to Dr. Rice. Go and see for yourselves. Room No. 4 for ladies; gentlemen's Room, No. 3.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular Letters of Credit through
ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON,
AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.
Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO., S. GANDY,
J. H. SWIFT, W. T. BLODGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS, A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY,

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN E. GAVIT, TRACY R. EDSON.
NEZIAH WRIGHT, O. D. F. GRANT,
J. DORSEY BALD, C. L. VAN ZANDT,
ALBERT G. GOODALL, WM. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were reelected:

JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
ALBERT G. GOODALL, Vice-President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.

C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 2d of June.

Dated St. Louis, April, 1868.

By order, H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF CITY STOCK.—THE "Fire Indemnity Stock of the City of New-York," payable on or after the 10th day of May, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same, on Monday, the 11th of May, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates.

Interest on said stock will cease on that day.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868.

KNOWLTON MINING CO., NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

THE SHARES OF THE KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, heretofore advertised, on which the assessment of $1 per share, due Dec. 2, 1867, shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1868, will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 Exchange-place, and all delinquent shareholders are hereby notified. By order, F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREEFOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
Central National Bank, New-York.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 3 o'clock. By order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Bonds, having 30 years to run, bearing 6 per cent. interest in lawful money, regarded by savings and other institutions as the most desirable of all the Government Securities, for sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, - - $3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES, - - - - $107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	113¾	114	5-20 Coupon. '67	109¾	109⅞
Coupon, 1881	113¾	114	10-40 Registered	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¼	106¾	10-40 Coupon	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¾	109⅞	Gold	140	140⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	107¼	107⅜	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅜	107½	July 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5 2 C.'65,JanJuly	109¾	109⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, May 9, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 36 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 16 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG
RAILROAD COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
SECURED BY A SINKING FUND
PAYABLE 1ST NOV., 1900.
The undersigned offers for sale
$100,000
of the above-described bonds, which are secured by a mortgage on the franchise and the entire property of the Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

The bonds carry interest from the 1st November, 1867.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

RACINE, WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN;
and KENOSHA. MUSCATINE CITY, IOWA.
and COUNTY.
WESTERN SECURITIES, COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS negotiated and purchased at best market rates.
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, F. HAVEN, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage, executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. This Road is under a perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in August and February, besides accumulating a surplus. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 704 Broadway, (basement,) April 25, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

JOHN HONE, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order;

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for anything in their line. Superior quality and moderate prices.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-AV. LOTS.—FOR SALE, TWO valuable plots of ground, located northwest and northeast corners Madison-av. and 76th-st. The former is 102.2 on Madison-av. by 145 ft. on 76th-st.; the other 102.2 on Madison-av. by 200 ft. deep on 76th-st., comprising eight avenue-lots and about six street-lots adjoining. Price asked for the whole, $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 24 West 49th-st.; built in the best manner by Amos Woodruff, Esq., and containing all modern improvements. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

FOR SALE—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th-av., an elegant brown-stone English basement house, four-story, 18x55; lot 18x½ the block, in perfect order, with possession soon. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STAMFORD.

At auction, very desirable residence within five minutes' walk of the depot. We shall sell at public auction, on the premises, TUESDAY, May 12, at 5 o'clock P. M.:

The large new Gothic house on South-st., near Willow, with about one acre of land; house contains 16 rooms, with every modern improvement, marble mantels, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs, nine marble washstands, burglar alarm, &c., &c., and is well worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing a convenient Summer and Winter residence.

Also, the fine building site of about one acre, adjoining above. Maps and further particulars of HARDING & SMITH, Stamford, or at the office of the auctioneers, MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

THE CENTRAL N. J. LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

Offer for sale at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Fanwood, Plainfield and Dunellen, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, within easy distance of New-York, several residences, with from one to twenty acres of land, eligibly situated, and in rapidly improving neighborhoods. Terms easy. Full descriptions can be had at the office of the Company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

WHY GO TO BROOKLYN AND PAY from $250 to $1,000 a lot for property far out in the suburbs of the city, where taxes are three per cent., where future assessments are unlimited, where the only communication is by the slow, dirty, tiresome, wooden-seated horse-cars and the small, always crowded boats of the Union Ferry Company, when you can go to Bergen Point, N. J., only 25 minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the elegant and spacious ferry-boats and the luxurious and easy-running cars of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and buy lots at $300 each, where taxes are but one per cent at a valuation of less than two-thirds. Bergen Point is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill von Kull, having every advantage of churches, schools, stores and good society, with a New-York communication sixty times daily, and yet far removed from the corruption of City Government. Send to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st., for a map of 500 building lots, beautifully located immediately at the station, to be sold by them at auction on the ground, the 12th inst.

See advertisement in auction column.

AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, for sale, a residence situated on the main street, in the centre of the village, in one of the most eligible situations; six minutes' drive from the station, and half a mile from the beach, which is unsurpassed for bathing by any other locality west of New-Haven. The house is built in the best manner, frame filled with brick, 46 feet by 30, with extension 24 by 25; has 11 rooms, china closet, bath-room, furnace, large barn, with stabling for four horses and two cows, poultry-yard, coachman's house; also cottage, containing six rooms and attic. The grounds consist of six acres, fine lawn, shrubbery and trees in front, vegetable garden of three-quarters of an acre, and pasturage for two cows. Apply to H. J. HOW, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING-SING—A HANDsome place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and standing on high ground is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor, front.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT suburban residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion house, and all necessary outbuildings, situated in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park; has a fine water view. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements, and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"CLIFTON POINT," AT RHINEbeck, on the Hudson, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 1 P. M., on the premises—The late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, occupying a bold headland on the east bank; 124 acres excellent land, with water grant entire frontage; inland and water views unsurpassed; mansion large; lawn, walks, &c., well arranged. For circulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, executor, (counsellor, &c.,) No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME, large house at East Orange, New-Jersey, with modern improvements; nearly new; grounds, 1½ acres, with fine large trees, &c.; good barn on the place; location particularly good; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply personally or by letter, to JOS. L. MUNN, No. 255 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or on the premises, near Junction Station, Morris and Essex Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—ON SLOPE OF MOUNTAIN, sites of 4 to 30 acres; orchard and woodland; magnificent views, surrounded by handsome residences, on Northfield-road and Mountain-av.; one mile from station; one hour from New-York; also, sites on top of mountain, adjoining Gen. McClellan and Dr. Marcy. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or A. P. PILLOT, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AND OUTbuildings, splendidly situated; fine fish and sailing pond, with 220 acres; the best land in Orange County, with the entire stock, crops and farming utensils; terms easy. Owners of country or City real estate desirous of selling, call on or address T. H. BORLAND, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J., A cottage house containing eight rooms, with stable; grounds comprise one acre, beautifully shaded and stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to G. F. BLAKE, 59 Pierrepont-st., or A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

VILLA PLOTS IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., FOR SALE.—High ground and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, second house above the reservoir, Bergen Wood-av.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY SUMMER HOTEL—For sale or to let, situated on the shore of a beautiful lake, near Croton Falls; accommodations for 80 boarders. ROBERT MACKAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A WATERFRONT COTTAGE IN A VILLAGE, 30 miles on the Sound by rail or steamer, to exchange or sell; 12 rooms; 15 acres for $7,000. Apply to Mr. KENEDY, at Wood's Museum, No. 1,221 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM JULY 1 TO MAY next, with privilege of another year, a small, completely and comfortably furnished cottage with some ground, within an hour or so of City Hall, by a small family; location must be good and price not more than $60 or $70 per month; a good opportunity for any one wanting a first-class tenant. Address with full particulars only, J. H. S., care H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WOULD TAKE charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer. Address or apply at No. 247 East 30th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
May 1, 1868.

A dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, less the government tax, has been this day declared, according to the provisions of the trust deed, payable in cash on the 15th day of May instant, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be open from the 5th to the 11th instant, inclusive.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND.

The "National Patent Wood Preserving Company" have declared a dividend of six per cent., payable in cash, on and after May 10, by

EUGENE KELLY, Treasurer,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,996 98.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

GAS WORKS,

For towns, factories, hotels, country dwellings, &c. Hirzel's German Apparatus. In successful operation in Europe and America. Refer to Holmes, Booth & Haydens, Waterbury, Conn., and others.

RICHTER & AUSTIN,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND family residence of the late Daniel Holsman, Esq., delightfully situated on the East Bank of the Passaic River, three minutes' walk from the Erie Railway station, at Passaic Bridge, New-Jersey: 11 miles (or 47 minutes) from the New-York City Hall; numerous daily trains. The mansion, containing 25 rooms, is a large, substantial three-story brick building, with stone basement and spacious verandahs surrounding on all sides, to which a splendid conservatory is attached, a fine garden, hot-houses, forcing beds, with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. The elevated pleasure grounds on which the mansion stands, include a beautiful grove of large ornamental native and foreign forest trees. In front are two beautiful lakes, separated from each other only by the carriage drive, and abounding with choice fish. The mansion would afford a most delightful family residence, or be suitable for a select boarding house or seminary.

Also, 165 acres of land, with farm-house, barns, stables and outbuildings to let separately, or with the mansion. Refer to Mr. Anthony Post, at the "Cottage" on the premises. Apply to SAMUEL SHERMAN, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR one or three years, a newly-furnished dwelling house with about four acres of land; location high; size of house 50x50 feet, gas in every room, water, dumbwaiter, &c.; ice-house filled; good garden spot, plenty of shade-trees, apples and grapes; large barn and carriage house, stable accommodations for five or more horses; half a mile from depot; sixteen trains daily. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown, or between 12 and 2 at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

A—TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, corner of Lexington-av. and 43d-st., with or without stable attached, handsomely frescoed; furnished, $275 per month; unfurnished, $2,700. Also, inside house, $2,000. ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, situate at Seacaucus, Hudson County, N. J.; 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, splendid house, fruit trees, &c.; rent $800 a year; possession on 1st of June next. Inquire of Mr. KUNTZ, near the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED, at Orange, near the depot, a large first-class house, with gas, water, &c., stable, carriage house, and 2½ acres; large garden. Rent $400 per month, and gardener's wages. Address N., Box No. 1,555, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN TARRYTOWN—Having been a resident of this place for several years, the undersigned has special facilities for renting and selling property, and has some desirable furnished houses to let for the season or year.

WM. A. CROCKER, No. 76 Cedar-st.

TO LET AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—THIRTY minutes by Hudson River Railroad and five minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house with all modern improvements, carriage-house and stable and one and a half acres of ground finely situated. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNINHED COUNTRY SEAT, DElightfully located at Castleton Heights, Tompkinsville, Staten Island; handsome dwelling, outbuildings, and several acres land; magnificent water view. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT IRVINGton, N. J., 16 rooms, modern improvements, bath, stationary tubs, &c.; 1½ acre ground, fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be rented for the season or for one or two years. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 340 ADELPHI-ST., BROOKLYN; a new two-story brick house; partial improvements; first-class neighborhood; near Fulton-av; eight rooms; rent $600. Inquire at No. 423 Fulton-av., in the grocery store.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH eight lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES AT Sharon, Conn., $450 and $500 for the season; Harlem Railroad four hours. GEO. E. WOODWARD, architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACES TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.—A full and descriptive list issued weekly, for gratuitous distribution, or sent on application. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TO A FIRST RATE careful tenant, an elegantly furnished basement-house on 5th-av., near 13th-st., 33 feet wide; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE in East 73d-st., (five rooms,) or will rent one room and bedroom. Address E. B. G., Box No. 466 Post Office.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

A PART OF A SPACIOUS BROADWAY store, with fixtures, to rent, suitable for any first-class retail business; capital location and reasonable rent. Apply to SHIFFER & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER STORE and dwelling No. 76 6th-av. Has been a drug store for three years. Anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—9,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH POWER, for storage. Apply at 307 Broadway, Mutual Collar Co.

STABLE TO LET IN EAST 22D-ST., near Lexington-av. Apply to H. A. MOTT, No. 17 Broad-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City, of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SINGER'S SPRING BED.—BUSINESS IN full operation, with patent right, stock, tools and machinery. For sale or partner taken. Apply at No. 215 Centre-st., second floor.

PARTNER WANTED IN AN OLD-ESTABlished Ale Brewery in St. Louis, with about $10,000 capital, now doing a good business. For further particulars address M. J. GREEN, No. 12 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, occupying their own house, have an elegant suite of three rooms, adjoining, on second floor, to let, with board; would accommodate from four to six persons; ample closet room and storage for trunks in fourth story; all improvements; in one of the best localities in Brooklyn; convenient to ferries. Parties desiring to see rooms and make arrangements address H., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WILLIAMSBURG, occupying a cottage house in a pleasant neighborhood, will let with board to a gentleman and wife a second-story front room, partially furnished, where there are no other boarders, and less than ten minutes' walk from South 7th-st. ferries; gas and bath. Address B, Box No. 164 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen willing to room together, can be accommodated with large, pleasant rooms at No. 54 Willow-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, in a first-class boarding house, few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 186 Washington-st., first door south of Brooklyn Institute.

AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETELY FURnished large second story room to let to one or two gentlemen, in the house of a private family; location first class and very convenient. Address Box No. 4,931 Post Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTING OF a parlor, large bedroom, bath and dressing room; location between Clarendon Hotel and Calvary Church; without meals or with private table. Apply to SYPHER & CO., successors to D. Marley, No. 557 Broadway.

A HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURNISHed parlor and bedroom, also a smaller furnished bedroom, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast, No. 248 Fourth-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET one room, with board, to a gentleman; location Lexington-av. and 40th-st; references exchanged. Address G. S., Box No. 162 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Singly or en suite, on second floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 255 West 25th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without board; bath adjoining. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged; price $30; permanent, if suited. Address CARBON, Station D.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR TO let to one or two gentlemen, without board; No. 263 4th-av., second house below Calvary Church.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, AND A large front room on third floor, to a small private family. Apply on the premises No. 112 East 33d-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, without board. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A VERY DEsirable room near Union-square. No other lodgers. Address UNION-SQUARE, Box No. 135 Times Office.

NO. 311 WEST 31ST-ST.—FURNISHED room and bedroom to let to one or two gentlemen with or without board. Ask for Mr. STEVENS.

SEVERAL NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 59 Grove-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS IN HOUSE No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the store.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BOARD—NO. 87 Henry-st. Rooms for families or single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR three adults and three children, within easy riding distance of the City: upper part of New-York island or Westchester preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 2,179, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD THREE minutes' walk from depot and five from boat landing; 1¼ hours from New-York; in Stamford, Conn. R. J. STEVENSON.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

Greenwood Lake, will open 1st of May. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—The undersigned having renewed the lease of the above establishment for a term of years, are refurnishing, painting and making many alterations and improvements, and would respectfully solicit their old patrons.

Mr. Fish, Jr., can be seen at Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway, in relation to accommodations for the summer season. WM. J. FISH & SON.

Steamboat leaves Neptune House Dock at 7½ A. M., and Pier No. 39 East River at 4 P. M., stopping at 34th-st. each way.

VALLEY HOUSE, COLLINSVILLE, Conn., opens May 11, for the Summer. The house is entirely new, and furnished in elegant modern style throughout. The furniture, bedding and all appointments equal to first-class city hotels; house contains baths, hot and cold water, and every comfort desired; beautiful drives, fine hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity. For further particulars address NELSON BRAINARD, Proprietor, Collinsville, Conn.

HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES, travelers and tourists who seek the country for health, quiet, pure mountain air, the purest of spring water, good accommodations and reasonable prices, should visit the beautiful village of Charlestown, N. H. Rooms for the season can now be engaged at Robertson House. GEO. W. HOYT, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—THE ENGLEWOOD House is now open for the Summer. A few more pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen to let; forty minutes from the City by the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Address L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

R. D. BALDWIN, OF BALDWIN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, can be found at the office of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, No. 33 Wall-st., every Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HOTELS.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL,
STOWE, VT.

This elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for 400 guests, is now open for their reception. It is completely furnished throughout with every convenience and luxury for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, to which are added a large livery stable of fine horses, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, café, &c. Its situation, in a beautiful village at the foot of Mount Mansfield, the noblest mountain in New-England, is one of the most delightful that can be found, combining, as it does, splendid scenery with walks and drives unequaled. The route is via Vermont Central Railroad, leaving cars at Waterbury Station. Full information cheerfully given by W. H. H. BINGHAM, President Mount Mansfield Hotel Company. Post Office address, Stowe, Vt.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.

Rev. I. BIRD and JAMES BIRD, Principals. A home school with home influences for fifteen boys, with ample play-grounds. An interview can be had by sending address to the office of New-York Observer.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted and reopened Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 Times Office.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED LADY teacher, of much experience in some of the best schools and families, desires a corresponding position; she teaches all the departments of English, with French, music and drawing; would not object to the country during the Summer months; references unexceptionable. Call on or address E. S. L., No. 14 East 13th-st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM PARIS, WITH a very superior education, and an accomplished musician, wants a situation in a family as a teacher, either in the City or in the country; highest references given. Address Miss C. C. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH LADY teacher desires a situation in a boarding school in New-York or environs, or wishes to make arrangements with an institution; best references given. Address A. D., Box No. 3,364 Post Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—AN ENGlish lady of experience in teaching English, music, and French, wishes an engagement. Address R. G. W., Station G.

A LADY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED wants a situation in a family, to teach the French language. Address Madame X, Box No. 111 Times Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE, CAPAble et pouvant fournir de bonnes recommendations, desire se placer comme bonne d'enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 158 3eme-av., entre la 16e et 17e rues dans le magasin de fantaisie.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITuation as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding house; can do every style of French and English cooking, both meats and pastries, or will go as pastry cook in City or country; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and is a good seamstress; will go to the country if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 384 Bowery, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing in a small family if required; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as good plain cook; understands all kinds of meat and soup, fish and game; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as an attendant upon an invalid lady or gentleman; no objection to going into the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 17 Madison-av., two doors from 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN lady (unmarried) to take the place of housekeeper, or would take care of children; will teach them German if required; no objection to serve in a widower's family. Address Post Office Box No. 3,243.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (PROTestant,) a situation to take care of a child or do chamberwork; would prefer the country; wages not so much an object as a home; is willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a Protestant woman, who can take the entire charge of an infant or growing child; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 213 West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 29 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, or any other nurse; fully understands her business; has the very best City reference; fourteen years in her last situations; good seamstress. Office, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as cook; she understands her business well; also, a good bread and other baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; country or City; good references. Call at 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress, or nurse for an infant; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at the office No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as laundress; understands fluting and all kinds of fine washing; has good City reference; can be seen for two days from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 204 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman of steady habits, a situation to do the down stairs work of a small plain family, or would do general housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 118 Amity-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on W. & W. machine, work at her home, or out by the day; can cut and make all kinds of undergarments in the neatest style. Apply at No. 398 7th-av.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, who does French fluting, clear starching, and all kinds of ladies' fineries, a situation; no objection to the country; is a good chambermaid. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on a machine; four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands American, French and German cooking, pastry and all kinds of desserts; City reference; call or address for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good baker and competent at pastry; has lived seven years in her last place; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 211 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; or as regular laundress; does up linens in style, fluting and finery; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY BY A SUperior colored meat and pastry cook, a situation in a private family, hotel or Summer house; understands soups, game, &c., and desserts of all kinds. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman, as experienced nurse in a gentleman's family; has no objection to go the country for the Summer; the best of City references given. Apply at Room No. 18, No. 127 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and plain sewer, or nurse and light chamberwork; the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 239 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as excellent cook and baker; will assist in washing; has best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, take care of children, and do plain sewing; would do the work of a small family. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL a situation as chambermaid and first-class waitress, or as seamstress; best of City reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, wishes to procure a situation for a good nurse, who is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and would assist with washing; has twelve years' reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable female as cook; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 151 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH Protestant woman, as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS young woman, as first-class laundress; can do fluting; do up fine muslins, polish and run a fluting machine; country or City. Call at 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; country or City; has the best City references. Office No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at the office No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation as a first-class cook; would help at the washing and ironing; has satisfactory reference. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a young woman, who can be well recommended from her present place, No. 14 West 10th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of laundress, or chambermaid, or houseworker. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 346 6th-av., rear house, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO can take charge of an infant from its birth, a situation, or grown children; is a good seamstress. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is a good washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a steady, respectable woman, who has excellent recommendations; can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; good City reference. Apply for two days at old No. 111, new No. 155 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; can take entire charge of baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and an excellent baker; reference given. Call for two days at No. 139 7th-av., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

SERVANTS.

The New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., is the largest and the best for obtaining first-class male or female help for City or country.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE SERVANTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Private families, hotels, watering places, and first-class boarding houses please notice they can be supplied with the most respectable, well-recommended help of all nations, Protestants and others, by favoring us with a call at MRS. E. WESLEY'S select employment agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs; established past eighteen years.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS, respectable woman a situation as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; also soups, fish, meats, pastries, creams and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City or country reference. May apply, for two days, at No. 289 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as competent nurse; would take charge of a baby from its birth, or two or three grown children and assist with their sewing; no objection to go to the country; can give three years' reference from the few best French family in town. Can be seen for a few days at No. 289 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECtable young women, sisters—one as a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid or waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid, or as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the store; none but private families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family to do chamberwork and fine washing, and ironing or plain sewing; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 28 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to wait on a lady and sew; best City references; no objection to going in the country. Inquire in No. 316 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a good sewer. Call at No. 100 West 48th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a Protestant woman with a fresh breast of milk; babe one month old; is a respectable married woman. Call for two days at No. 114 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and to assist in chamberwork; is very capable and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, THAT has had many years experience in Veterinary Surgery, an engagement to take charge of a large quantity of horses; terms easy; no objection to any Northern State. A note addressed W. G. EDWARDS, No. 399 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHman and wife, without encumbrance, situations; the man as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; the woman as cook and washer; both have excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm-hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, WHO has had many years' experience in Veterinary Surgery, an engagement to take charge of a large quantity of horses; terms easy; no objection to any Northern State. A note addressed W. G. EDWARDS, No. 399 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man; understands the business thoroughly; no objection to the country; can come well recommended from his last place. Address J. S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young man as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish the best of City references. Call on or address No. 16 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of horses; understands gardening, and can make himself generally useful; has good reference from his last place. Address for two days B. F., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can drive four if required; the best of City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man: understands his business; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation by a sober, steady young man; has the best of City reference; is a very careful driver, and understands his business perfectly. Call or address J. D., No. 106 West 22d-st., Mr. Fegar's livery stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man; 13 years' reference; understands greenhouses, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address F. F., care of Bennett and Davidson, No. 23 Fulton-st., seedstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent baker, or will do general housework in City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of references. Can be seen for two days at the saddlery store, 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; will assist in the garden; is not afraid of work; best of City and country references given. Address N. N., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; three years' reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 176 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; understands taking care of all greenhouse plants; best of references. Call or address J. WILBUR, No. 25 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED, man, as porter in a store; writes a plain hand; quick at figures; reference if required. Address for three days S. F., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in the country; can milk, and would make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER desires a situation where ability, integrity, and attentive business habits would command a fair salary; best of references given as to character, capacity, &c. Address, for one week, J. E. S., Room No. 3, No. 137 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good references will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 130 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING fifteen miles from New-York, a Protestant nurse for young children, willing to assist in sewing or light chamberwork; a neat, truthful girl will have a pleasant, permanent home; an orphan preferred. Address, for three days, PALISADES, Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILY by the month and a few gentlemen's, done up in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 247 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

WANTED—TO LIVE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., as nurse, a respectable young woman, competent to take care of an infant. Call at No. 66 Union-place, Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 10 A. M., and 5 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—IN AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN cloth house an experienced salesman with a large trade which he can control: no inexperienced person need apply. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER OR ONE who speaks German, that has good recommendations and fully understands his business in vegetables, fruits and flowers. Apply to Mr. HOWES, No. 30 Wall-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO LIGHT work on a small country place; must know how to take care of a garden and horse. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock, on W. YOUNG, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE; one just from school preferred. Inquire at No. 27 Wall-st., rear office, 1st floor, or address Box No. 5,365 Post Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at second house from 5th-av., south side 125th-st., Harlem.

WANTED—A FARM HAND WHO IS NOT afraid to work; must be a good milker. Apply on Thursday at No. 301 Fulton-st., City.

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 for the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR HOUSEwork, the other for chambermaid and seamstress; wages $10 and $8. Apply at No. 319 West 28th-st.

HOUSE PAINTERS WANTED—AT J. W. GOLD'S, No. 338 Hudson-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The General Office and Money Department of the
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
has been removed from No. 124 Broadway to
NO. 115 BROADWAY,
opposite. The freighting business will continue to be transacted at No. 61 Hudson-st., as heretofore.

REMOVAL.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Real-estate Brokers, have removed from No. 11 to No. 31 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. have removed to No. 18 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—CHARLES ESEL, MILLWRIGHT, has removed to No. 90 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince sts., where he has on hand, or will make to order, all kinds of grist, drug and paint mills. All work will be of the best quality and warranted.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 17
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, June 10

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

CALEDONIA	MACDONALD	SATURDAY, May 16
BRITANNIA	LAIRD	SATURDAY, May 23
HIBERNIA	MUNRO	SATURDAY, May 30

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin	36	

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, May 16
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, May 23
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, May 30
ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, June 6

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA	May 14
PALMYRA	May 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN will leave SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. T. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	May 23.
CORTES	WHITMAN	May 30.
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	June 6.
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	June 13.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY MESSRS. POTTIER & STYMUS. ELEGANT PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS. SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE. VERY RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS.

The property of a family now residing in Europe. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 108 5th-av., southwest corner 16th-st., the entire contents of the above residence, being the property of a family now in Europe, comprising superb Bois de Rose, silver wood and gilt parlor suites in crimson and green silk reps; superb curtains to match; elegant Bois de Rose and silver wood etageres and cabinets, jardinierres, lolling chairs, marble-top centre and fancy tables to match; most superb pier and mantel mirrors, side mirrors, all of the most elegant design; superb walnut dining room and library furniture, very rich carved rosewood, maple and walnut bedsteads, etageres, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace; fine mattresses, bolsters and pillows; elegant Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets; a fine assortment of china and glass.

Also, a most superb upright piano-forte, in rosewood and ebony case, with bronze and silver wood uprights and marqueterie panels.

The house will be open for inspection on Monday, 11th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 13th, 14th and 15th May, 1868, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS, embracing the works of

Wm. Hart,	W. M. Oddie,
Wydeveld,	J. G. Brown,
J. F. Cropsey,	Wm. Brown,
Geo. Inness,	Mario,
Blakelock,	Ream,
Otto Sommers,	Sully,

and others.

Also, fine collection of ANCIENT PICTURES by celebrated masters. They are now on exhibition free, as above till sale, and two evenings previous.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction MONDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantle mirrors, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in brocatelle, reps, and hair-cloth, oak and chestnut chamber suites, carved black walnut bookcases, wardrobes, marble-top buffets, centre and side tables, dressing bureaus, ladies' secretaries and writing desks, oak extension tables, black walnut hat stands, sofas, lounges, cane-seat chairs, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, office furniture in great variety, oak and walnut desks, tables, revolving chairs, stools, iron safes, glass showcases, &c., &c. Also, two rosewood 7-octave pianos.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, May 11, 12, and 13, at 7 o'clock, P. M., each evening, at Messrs. Goldsmith's & Co.'s music store, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre, and opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, will sell RICH AND VALUABLE REAL MARBLE STATUARY, alabaster ornaments, bronzes, clocks, &c., &c., the direct importation of F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence, Italy. Sale positive.

For particulars see Brooklyn papers, and catalogues at the sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following lands and premises in the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 25th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows, to wit.: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Franklin-street at the distance of seventy feet, northwesterly from the corner of Franklin and Orange (now Baxter) streets, running thence northeasterly along ground late of George Lorillard deceased, one hundred feet to a point distant sixty-six feet from Orange-street, thence northwesterly and parallel with Franklin-street twenty-two feet, thence southwesterly along ground leased by the said George Lorillard in his lifetime to Dixon and Boyd, one hundred feet to Franklin-street, and thence southeasterly along Franklin-street twenty-three feet to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City and County of New-York, and now known and designated as No. (16½) sixteen and half Hamilton-street, as the same is now occupied, said lot being bounded as follows: Northerly in front on Hamilton (formerly called Cheapside) street; easterly by ground now or formerly belonging to Daniel Drake and Isaac Bennett; southerly in the rear by ground now or formerly of John Wright, and westerly by ground now or formerly of Thomas Holmes, said lot containing in width in front seventeen feet four inches, in the rear seventeen feet, and in length on each side one hundred and three feet and six inches, be the same more or less; said premises hereby conveyed being now also known and designated on the Seventh Ward assessment map as lot Ward number (1348) thirteen hundred and forty-eight, and being the same property sold and conveyed to William Seaman, deceased, by Jeremiah S. Drake, Master in Chancery, by deed dated 6th July, 1822, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in Liber 162 of Conveyances, page 130, on 17th July 1822.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and containing as follows: that is to say—commencing at a point in the southerly line of Sixteenth-street, distant one hundred feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, thence running southwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet and three inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to Sixteenth-street forty feet six inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches to Sixteenth-street, and thence southeastwardly along Sixteenth-street forty feet six inches to the place of beginning, according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and roads in the City of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 3, 1807.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the 18th Ward of the City of New-York, being part of those two certain lots of ground known and designated by the letter "B," and by the numbers 281 and 282, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, entitled "A map of the residuary estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New-York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant vs. Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, dated October 24, 1848," which map is certified by said Commissioners and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, which said lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Sixteenth-street, distant one hundred and forty feet six inches northwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and running thence southwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to the Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches, thence northwestwardly along a line drawn parallel to Sixteenth-street twenty-five feet. Thence northeastwardly along a line drawn parallel to Third-avenue one hundred and three feet three inches to Sixteenth-street, and thence southeastwardly along the line of Sixteenth-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, according to the measurement used by the Commissioners for laying out streets and Wards in the City of New-York, under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed April 3, 1807.

Also, a certain indenture of lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1856, with privilege of renewals, of all that certain lot of ground situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, being the northerly half part in length of all that certain lot of land, known and distinguished on a map of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by lot number five, and bounded northerly in front by Division-street, southerly in the rear by the residue of said lot, westerly by lot number four, and easterly by lot number six, containing in breadth seventy-seven feet, and in length, the exact half part of said lot number five, together with the buildings on all said premises. Dated, April 30, 1868.

WM. H. BROMAN, Trustee.
EMELINE O'CONNOR,
CHARLES H. O'CONNOR,
EUGENE O'CONNOR.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED SALE OF

500 BUILDING LOTS

At Bergen Point, New-Jersey,

AT AUCTION,

under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq.

For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL
ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868,
COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

500 BUILDING LOTS,

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES' FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or at the office of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICE—ASSIGNEE SALE—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale.—Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Court, the assignee will sell at auction, at the salesroom of H. D. MINER & BARKER, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the stock of goods of the above-named bankrupt, being part of his assets, consisting of pocket-books, card-cases, writing desks, work-boxes, bankers' cases and an assortment of fancy articles.

Dated at New-York, this 2d day of May, 1868.
G. A. C. VAN BEUREN, Assignee.

JOHN MORTIMER, Auctioneer.

LEWIS M. COHEN WILL SELL ON THIS DAY (MONDAY), May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the dwelling house No. 606 8th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., elegant household furniture, viz.: Rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor suites, superb Stodard 6¾ octave round-cornered rosewood piano-forte, Brussels carpets, gilt-frame French plate pair mirrors, with gilt marble-top tables, mahogany and enameled bed-room furniture and bedding, iron safe, extension tables, oil-cloth, plated and glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. Sale positive. Catalogues now ready on premises.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS, &c., &c.

MONDAY, May 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

THE BALANCE OF THE PRINTED CATALOGUE, comprising about 275 lots; and in addition all the carpets and oil-cloths which may be received up to 12 o'clock on Monday.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock.

A large invoice of rich China, bronze, Parian and Bohemian glassware just imported, consisting in part of China tea and toilet sets, bronze statuary, groups and figures, busts, vases, &c., marble clocks, Bohemian glass vases, card receivers, mantel sets, wine bottles, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Goods on exhibition WEDNESDAY MORNING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same. G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 63 valuable building lots on Bergen-st. and Portland-av., near Prospect Park, and on Macon and McDonough sts. and Reid-av., Brooklyn; also, 49 Prospect Park and Boulevard lots; to be sold TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, (Phenix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn. Maps are now ready.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MELA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Solomon Mela, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New York, on the 9th day of May, 1868.
my11-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE DE WITT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore De Witt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1868.
my11-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID W. CANFIELD and HALSTED P. FOWLER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David W. Canfield and Halsted P. Fowler, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1868.
my11-1aw3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney, No. 7 Beekman-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS McSPEDON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas McSpedon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 9th day of May, 1868.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
my10-1a3wwSu* No. 39 Pine-st., Room No 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of SEAMAN FIELD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seamen Field, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the district Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. SON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John P. Son, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York City, May 8, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW W. FISH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew W. Fish, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW D. MELICK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Andrew D. Melick, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of NATHAN W. EASTON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathan W. Easton, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, May 8, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 512.—In the matter of SEABURY S. GOULD, bankrupt.—By order of the said Court notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 2d day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court-rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated Buffalo, April 23, 1868.

M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
A. P. ROSE, Attorney. my4-1aw3wM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES K. JACKSON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James K. Jackson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my4-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES GOULD, of West Farms, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of May A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAYER MEYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JUSTIN ASA EDWARDS, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. WHITE, of Flatbush, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 9, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1868.

my4-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED NEAFIE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Theodore B. Gates, Register of said Court in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the village of Ellenville, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, the 13th day of April, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alfred Neafie, of the village of Ellenville, in the County of Ulster, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ap27-1aw3wM A. S. WELLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCUS S. WIEDER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus S. Wieder, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.
ap27-1aw3wM* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL OPPENHEIMER, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Israel Oppenheimer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, to wit, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap27-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES E. CRASTO, a Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Moses E. Crasto, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my4-1aw3wM* 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JASON S. LEONARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jason S. Leonard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my4-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CALDWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Caldwell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ma4-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. KIRK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William M. Kirk, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Dated New-York City April 27, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my4-1aw3wM No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. DE LOYNES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George A. De Loynes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of May, A. D., 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,057.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANDREW KUNZLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Kunzler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my11-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVAN B. PRESTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Theodore B. Gates, Register of said Court, in bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the village of Ellenville, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, the 13th day of April, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alvan B. Preston, of the village of Ellenville, in the County of Ulster, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ap27-1aw3wM A. S. WELLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMOS PRENTISS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Amos Prentiss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap27-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
(formerly with Campbell & Hoyer,)
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.—Furniture at a great sacrifice for cash: Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, $175, $200, $225; parlor suites, covered with reps and hair-cloth, $75, $85, $100, $125, $150; also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, latest style; mattresses, mirrors, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In consequence of the numerous requests which have been addressed to him by the leading Irish and other prominent citizens of New-York,

WENDELL PHILLIPS

will deliver his celebrated Oration,

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY, ON
TUESDAY, MAY 12.

The Ticket Office at the Academy of Music will be open on Saturday, May 9, at 9 A. M.

PRICE OF TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, 25 CTS. EXTRA.

In order to accommodate the many applications made for Tickets, by persons residing outside the City, Tickets will also be sold at Pond's Music Stores, Nos. 547 and 865, and at No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, MAY 11.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK

And the leading members of her Company have most liberally

VOLUNTEERED THEIR VALUABLE SERVICES
for the
BENEFIT OF THE
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.
And will appear on the above date in
SELECTIONS FROM HER GREAT CHARACTERS
of
MARIE STUART
and
DEBORAH.

Upon the same evening will also be given a
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
BY DISTINGUISHED ARTITS,
Among whom
MISS MINNIE HAUCK
AND
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
HAVE VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Family circle, 50 cents.

Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at the usual ticket offices.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 18.	THURSDAY, MAY 21.
TUESDAY, MAY 19.	FRIDAY, MAY 22.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.	SATURDAY, MAY 23.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 23.

During the Festival the following celebrated artists will assist:

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, Soprano.
MISS MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano.
MRS. MARIE ABBOTT, Soprano.
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
MISS C. V. HUTCHINGS, Contralto.

Mr. Geo. Simpson, Tenor.	Mr. W. J. Hill, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. Thomas, Basso.	Mr. F. Bartlett, Baritone.
Mr. Carl Rosa, Violinist.	Mr. F. Steins, Basso.
Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist.	Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist.
Mr. J. N. Pattison, Pianist.	Mr. Wm. Mason, Pianist.
Mr. G. W. Morgan, Organist.	Mr. A. H. Pease, Pianist.
Mr. F. Bergner, Violoncellist.	Mr. E. G. Connolly, Organist.
Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.	Mr. F. Toulmin, Harp.
Mr. F. Dietz, Cornet.	Mr. H. Schmitz, Horn.
Mr. F. Letsch, Trombone.	Mr. F. J. Eben, Flute.

Together with the
GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mr. F. L. RITTER	Conductor.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA, SEVENTH REGIMENT MILITARY BAND, Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA	Conductor,
AND GRAHAM'S DRUM CORPS.	

The following important works will be performed:

Handel's Oratorio	THE MESSIAH
Haydn's Oratorio	THE CREATION
Mendelssohn's Oratorio	ELIJAH
Suite in D, No. 3	J. S. Bach
Overture—"Magic Flute"	Mozart
Introduction to "Medea"	Cherubini
Pastoral Symphony No. 6	Beethoven
Symphony—"Wellington's Victory"	Beethoven
Overture to "Leonore," No. 3	Beethoven
Symphony in B Minor	Schubert
Reformation Symphony, first time	Mendelssohn
Fourth Symphony	Schumann
Dramatic Symphony—"Romeo and Juliet"	Berlioz
Struensee Music	Meyerbeer
Vorspiel—"Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"	Wagner
Mephisto Waltz	Liszt
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra—S. B. Mills	Chopin
Overture to "King Manfred," first time	Reinecke
New Symphony	F. L. Ritter
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra—J. N. Pattison,	Henselt
New Concerto for Piano and Orchestra—A. H. Pease,	Pease
Overture—"St. John Baptist," second time,	G. W. Morgan

Tickets for the entire festival, including reserved seat,

FIVE DOLLARS.

Single tickets for either of the performances	$1
Reserved seats	Fifty cents extra

Director	L. F. HARRISON
Musical Director	Mr. THEODORE THOMAS

Executive Committee—Messrs. William A. Pond, C. B. Seymour, D. B. Johnson, Ed. Remack, G. W. Colby.

The sale of season tickets will positively close on Wednesday, the 13th. The sale of tickets for single performances will commence on Thursday, May 14.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
Or Emancipation,
A SPLENDID ALLEGORICAL PICTURE,
By the celebrated Artist,
FERDINAND PAUWELS,
Professor of the Academy at Weimer,

On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LE PAVILLON, NO. 688 BROADWAY.

TUESDAY, May 12,

GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, with the assistance of the celebrated Alpine Singer Society, under the direction of Prof. TURNER. To commence at 7½ P. M. Admittance free.

Respectfully, AUG. STEPHAN.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY

Begins, 7¾; concludes, 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, May 11, 1868, FOR THE 118TH TIME, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza entitled

THE
WHITE FAWN.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
celebrated Parisienne
BALLET TROUPE.
First appearance of the European Star Danseuse,
MLLE. DE ROSA,
Premiere Assoluta from La Scala, Milan.
First appearance in New-York of
MLLE. MARC WESTMAYLER,
Premiere Danseuse of Jarrett & Palmer's
VIENNESE BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
WEDNESDAY, May 13, AND EVERY EVENING.
FRED. G. MAEDER'S
Five-act Sensational Play, from the French, entitled
LOST.
A DRAMATIC PICTURE OF A HEART'S SHADOWS
WITH STARTLING SCENIC EFFECTS.

ACT 1.—The Coral Bracelet—Shadow of Love—"The Garden of the Chateau."

ACT 2.—The Prodigal Brother—Shadow of Danger—The Freshet on the Island.

ACT 3.—The Royal Notary—Shadow of Misery—"The Notary's Office."

ACT 4.—The Red Chamber—Shadow of Death.

ACT 5.—The Accusation—Shadow of the Future.

NOVEL TRANSFORMATION SCENES BY L. W. SEAVEY.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Admission 75 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; Family Circle 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance at the office of the Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.

LOST MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.

CAROLINE RICHINGS	Directress.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA NIGHTS.	
MONDAY	MARTHA.
TUESDAY	MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY (in Brooklyn,)	CROWN DIAMONDS.
THURSDAY (in New-York,)	SONNAMBULA.
FRIDAY	CROWN DIAMONDS.
SATURDAY, (Matinee,)	FRA DIAVOLO.

Seats at the theatre, No. 701 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.

The management respectfully announce that in compliance with the expressed desire of many patrons, they have decided upon giving a second series of concerts, to commence on

MONDAY, May 11, 1868.
BLIND TOM,
THE INSPIRED NEGRO-BOY PIANIST.

The most wonderfully-gifted musical genius that the world has ever known.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL PRODIGY OF ANY AGE.
AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE PHENOMENON.
A MUSICAL MYSTERY,

whose imitative powers, coupled with originality, have no limits; whose eccentricities mystify and amuse, while his marvelous execution of the most classical music enraptures every listener, will appear as above for a short time longer. Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets for reserved seats may be obtained six days in advance at Ponds' music stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

MEETINGS.

TAXATION FOR REVENUE ONLY.—A meeting of those in favor of abandoning the protective policy, by adopting the principle of taxation for revenue only, is to be held at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., near the Bible House, on TUESDAY, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Speakers: Dr. Lieber, Edward Atkinson, of Boston; Rev. Drs. Prime, Storrs, and others. Call signed by President Barnard, of Columbia College; Rev. Drs. Woolsey, Bacon, Fisher, and Porter, of Yale College; President Raymond, of Vassar College; Professors Perry and Bascom, of Williams College; Dr. Francis Lieber, William C. Bryant, Jackson S. Schultz, George Opdyke, of New-York, and many others.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for Twenty-six Governors of "The Society of the New-York Hospital." will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 19th of May.

Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY of this Society will be held in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S,) this (Monday) EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Fifteenth annual social reunion will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, May 14.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator, will preside, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New-York; Rev. HENRY M. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. LEON PILATTE, of the Evangelical Church, France; Rev. CHARLES HOWARD MALCOM, of Newport, R. I., and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, will speak on this occasion.

The doors of the reception rooms of the Academy will be open from 6½ to 7½ o'clock P. M. for a Levee, at which there will be opportunity for friendly greetings and introduction to Senator WILSON and the speakers. At 7½ o'clock Hon. HENRY WILSON will take the chair in the audience room, and the usual exercises will commence.

Dodworth's Band will be in attendance throughout the evening.

Tickets 50 cents each, may be had at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 49 Bible House, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park-place, and at the office of the *Daily Union*, Brooklyn.

The annual business meeting for the election of officers, presentation of reports, &c., will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 14, promptly at 3½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold its anniversary meeting in Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, May 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Z. EDDY, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of Williamsburg, JOHN M. LANGSTON, Esq., of Washington, D. C., an eloquent colored gentleman who is General Inspector of Schools in the South under the Freedman's Bureau, and DAVID MACRAE, Esq., from Scotland.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES,	MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT Capt. GEO. B. HULL,	TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Monday, May 11, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 12, 10:30 A. M.	Wed., May 13, 10:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 14, 8:30 A. M.	Thurs., May 15, 1:00 P. M.
Friday, May 15, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, May 15, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 16, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, May 18, 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, May 19, 3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 20, 6:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

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Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TENTH WEEK.

CROWDS TURNED AWAY.
The great hit, G. L. Fox's spectacular pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

H. D.	Combining Ballet, Spectacle, Panto-	H. D.
H. D.	mime, Burlesque. The brightest, most	H. D.
H. D.	amusing and most successful production	H. D.
H. D.	of the season. "STANDING ROOM	H. D.
H. D.	ONLY" announced every night since its	H. D.
H. D.	first performance; the merriest and com-	H. D.
H. D.	pletest hit ever known to New-York.	H. D.
G. L. FOX	as	H. DUMPTY
G. L. FOX		CLOWN.

GRAND BALLET AND SKATING CARNIVAL.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Begins at 8; closes 10½. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c., admission.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.... MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1868.

Will be presented, for the last time, the beautiful play, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, entitled,

MASKS AND FACES.

With elegant scenery, appointments, costumes and excellent cast.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Miss LIZZIE TIMONY, Miss McCORMICK, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss M. BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREENE, Miss JENNY TIMONY, Miss CARMAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, LAST TIME.
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, will be produced
A NEW DRAMA
of strong interest and powerful effects, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.

The play will be given with new and beautiful Scenery, Dresses and Decorations.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Undiminished enthusiasm manifested by crowded and delighted audiences to see the

WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in the highly successful Burlesque of
PARIS AND HELEN,

an adaptation from the French of LA BELLE HELENE, preserving all of Offenbach's exquisite music.

Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,

nightly in his inimitable character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in the laughable Farce of

TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cts.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED.
THE BEST IRISH DRAMA OF THE DAY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
EVERY TABLEAU VIGOROUSLY ENCORED,
EVERY SONG ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENCORED,
EVERY DANCE HEARTILY ENCORED.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Another Great Favorite. First Appearance of the popular Actor,

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY,

when he will appear as Otto, in THE THREE RED MEN, AND DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Last rehearsal of "ELIJAH" and "MESSIAH" THIS EVENING; special rehearsal of "CREATION" THURSDAY EVENING, May 14.

D. B. JOHNSTON, Chairman Concert Committee, No. 82 East 9th-st., near Broadway.

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THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.

5TH-AV. ART GALLERY, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
Daily from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and 7½ to 9½ P. M.

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THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
Day and Evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

Parlors Fifth-av. Art Gallery.
DAY AND EVENING. Admission free.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The ninth annual Commencement of the Law School of Columbia College will be held at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 8 o'clock P. M. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the members of the Graduating Class, and the annual prizes will be awarded. An address will be delivered before the Alumni of the Law School by L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Esq.; a Valedictory Oration by Mr. SAMUEL H VALENTINE, and an Address before the Graduating Class by CHARLES TRACY, Esq. Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President Columbia College.

LECTURE ON DANIEL WEBSTER.—Dr. JOHN LORD will give the last lecture of his course in Dodworth's Rooms, 5th-av. and 26th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—*An Enumeration of the Services, and an Exposition of the Principles of Daniel Webster.* Tickets $1.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

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With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.

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NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fairly outstrip all their competitors. For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and general durability, their instruments are unequaled, while their prices for a first-class instrument are the most reasonable. Parties wanting would do well to examine them before making their selections elsewhere.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS WILL find the CHAMBERS PIANO the best manufactured. We invite a critical examination by all competent judges, mechanical and musical, professors and amateurs. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner 4th-av.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes at great bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL assistance, should consult Dr. Allen, No. 42 St. Mark's-place. A regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms if desired.

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YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

ANNIVERSARIES.

American Home Missionary Society—Annual Sermon by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.—Impeachment and Universal Suffrage.

There was a large attendance last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, upon the occasion of the annual sermon for the American Home Missionary Society, preached by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D. The subject of the discourse was "The Theocratic Principle, or Religion the Only Salvation of the Republic," and the text chosen was that recorded in Deut., xviii., 13:

> "And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath; if that thou hearken unto the commandments of the Lord thy God, which I command thee this day to observe and to do them."

The reverend gentleman took occasion to refer to the impeachment question, saying that our loyalty to law shown in that, without revolution or tumult, or more than a passing ripple upon the surface of finance and trade, the executive head of the nation can be brought to trial for an alleged violation of the Constitution, with our political unity and military strength evidenced by the war, have given new vitality and force to pretensions of national greatness, that once rested mainly upon the bigness of our territory and its material resources. Confident of our position, we would now leap to the front, toward which we had elbowed our way by dint of self-assertion. Forgetting that Russia has a territory and population double our own, and has been a growing power for ten times the period of our national life; forgetting that through our war England has regained her master of commerce, and that Germany is far beyond us in learning, science, and culture, as is France in the humanities and in beautiful arts, we tacitly assume the preëminence of nationality at a period when not the king nor the empire, but the nation, is the unit of political power. We accept it as the behest of Divine Providence, that hereafter in the balancing of political powers and national influence this nation shall be "the head and not the tail,"—shall be "above only and shall not be beneath." Allusion was then made to the danger of feeling, in our success, that God is no longer necessary to us, that His law would be an undemocratic restriction of our liberties, and that the free unfolding of our national life requires that it be severed from that religious faith which informed and nurtured our growth as infant colonies,—the theocratic principle. For the first time in history Republican Government had now vindicated itself at the points where it seemed most vulnerable—its adaptation to a vast area and a mixed population, and the harmonizing of local self-government, with its widely distributed powers and functions, and a sentiment of national oneness and sovereignty. Thus far the success of our political organization was assured; but there were great dangers which now threatened us as a people. One of these was the corruption of our legislative bodies, whose members, instead of serving the country, defiled and disgraced it by their dishonesty and incapacity. Then there was the immense problem of reconciling the white and black races at the South; to teach the former to be subject to the law, and the latter to use the law intelligently, for comfort and security, and not for vengeance or proscription. We have, continued Dr. THOMPSON, to oppose the vast tide of barbarism that rolls in upon our shores and lift up to the American level this vast horde of immigrants, who come among us with no other preparation for their new life than discontent with their old one. To these may be added the disposition to disparage the family, to evade the honorable and sacred responsibilities of marriage, and to practice a communion in social morals, while magnifying individualism with respect of property, manners and opinions. Much of the decline in moral and political tone at Washington and elsewhere during the last thirty years is due to the enormous preponderance in Government and society given by the railroads and the steamboats to communities scattered over immense areas, and slenderly influenced either by church or school or social intercourse. Our danger lies in that we have too much soil to be covered with law, order, religion and education. Two chief remedies are proposed by political philosophy for these evils—suffrage and education. The ballot is an educator, and to put it into the hands of a man, be he an unlettered immigrant or the slave of yesterday, is to train him in the knowledge of affairs, through participation and the feelings of responsibility. It is too late to think of restricting the privilege of suffrage to those who can comprehend its dignity and value, and would use it under a just sense of responsibility. The fatal step has been, away from qualifying discipline and tests, in the direction of numbers, and ignorance with the ballot in its hand will not disfranchise itself. Education alone cannot counteract the tendency to corruption in the body politic. To teach one to read is not necessarily to teach him to think and act correctly upon affairs of State. It is also a fallacy to assume the identity of intelligence with wisdom and integrity in political affairs. There is the necessity for the religious element in the life of the Republic. A government is rightful in proportion as it can justify itself to the moral sense of mankind, and a popular government can be maintained only through reverence for law, which is founded in the moral convictions of the people. The House of Representatives has solemnly impeached the President upon the charge of violating his oath to support the Constitution. There is, then, a something higher than the Constitution by which we hold the Government itself to its allegiance to law. To whom, then, to what is that oath rendered? To blind fate? to blank nothingness? to abstract, ideal virtue? Nay; in the words of ANDREW JOHNSON himself, "there is somewhere in the universe an eternal law of right, and a God who will vindicate it." The religion of the Bible alone can supply adequate moral sanctions to the laws and institutions of a free commonwealth. The fate of the American Republic is no longer within the power of constitutions and laws, of statesmen, generals and armies, but of her Christian people. These have committed to their trust the Gospel whose regenerating, sanctifying power in the hearts of millions shall prove the organific, unifying, preservative power in our vast free society. In conclusion the speaker presented the nice adaptation of the Home Missionary Society for the work of disseminating religious truths among our people, and urged his hearers to support its good work nobly.

The annual report of the Society was read by Rev. D. B. COE, D. D., the Secretary, as follows:

Since the last report the Society has been called to mourn the removal by death of two of its Vice-Presidents, Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., LL.D., and Rev. JOEL HAWES, D. D., and two of its Directors, Rev. JOEL H. LINSLEY, D. D., and Rev. HENRY E. PECK. Five of the missionaries of the Society have also died within the year. For the lives which have been spared, and for the success which has crowned our labors, we give thanks to the great Preserver and Saviour of men. The number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the American Home Missionary Society during the past year was 908, of whom 658 were in commission the previous year and 250 have been since appointed. These laborers have been distributed in 29 States and Territories; 307 in New-England, 73 in the Middle States, 7 in the Southern States, and 521 in the Western States and Territories, including 29 on the Pacific Coast. Of the whole number in commission, 585 have been pastors or stated supplies of single congregations, 255 have ministered to two or three congregations each, and 88 have extended their labors over still wider fields. The aggregate of ministerial labor performed is 702 years. The number of congregations and missionary districts which have been fully supplied, or where the Gospel has been preached at stated intervals, is 1,710. Three missionaries have ministered to congregations of colored people, two to congregations of Indians, and thirty-eight have preached in foreign languages to congregations of Germans, Welsh, Swedes, Scandinavians, Hollanders and Frenchmen. The number of children instructed in Bible classes and Sabbath schools is not far from 66,300. Eighty-five missionaries make mention of revivals of religion during the year, and the number of conversions reported by 392 missionaries is 3,296. The additions to the churches, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 6,214—3,543 of them by profession of faith. Fifty-eight churches have been organized on missionary fields, and fifteen have become self-sustaining; fifty-six houses of worship have been completed, and twenty-eight were in process of erection at the close of the year. Eighty young men in missionary churches are in preparation for the Gospel Ministry. The receipts for the year amount to $217,577, which, with the balance on hand at the last report, make the resources of the Society for the year $292,135. Of this sum $254,668 have been expended, and $14,347 are still due to missionaries for labor already performed. Appropriations have also been made and are daily becoming due, to the amount of $145,852, making the total pledges $160,200, toward canceling which there is a balance in the treasury of $38,467. The receipts exceed those of the year last reported by $5,009. The expenditures exceed those of any year, since the organization of the Society, by $26,704. The number of missionaries exceeds the number in the preceding year by 62—a larger increase than in any one year in the last 26 years. The aggregate of missionary labor performed exceeds that of the previous year by 47 years; the number added to the Churches is greater by 255, and the number instructed in Sabbath-schools by 2,309. Grateful evidences of the progress of our work, of its vitalizing power, and its permanent results, are seen in the organization of churches, in the building and repairing of houses of worship, in the increased provision for the support of the ministry, in the appointments for preaching in the outlying districts, in the establishment of mission Sabbath schools, in efforts to bring the neglecters of public worship within the reach of the Gospel, and in the effusions of the spirit by which the labors of faith and love have been blessed to the conversion of souls, the promotion of temperance, social order and whatever is lovely and of good report among men.

The large congregation was then dismissed with the benediction.

The City Sunday School and Missionary Society.

The monthly meeting of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held on Friday evening in the Broome-street Chapel, Mr. WM. W. CORNELL in the chair. Reports were read by the pastors in charge of the Mission work. Rev. D. L. MARKS, representative of the west side of the City, presented the following summary of the work for the past month, viz.: Sermons preached, 32; prayer meetings, 34; class meetings, 26; visits to Sunday Schools, 31; missionary and pastoral visits, 828; visits to the sick, 65; families prayed with, 201; conversions reported, 16; baptisms, 9; funerals, 11; added to the Church, 14. The mission at Fort Washington has become a separate appointment, and the pastorate is supplied by the Conference. It commences its new life with 50 members and a Sunday School of 25 officers and teachers, and 148 scholars.

Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS presented the following reports of work on the east side of the City, viz.: Sermons preached, 47; prayer meetings, 65; class meetings, 40; visits to Sunday Schools, 21; missionary and pastoral visits, 968; visits to the sick, 37; families prayed with, 226; conversions reported, 27; baptisms, 4; funerals, 2; added to the Church, 24. The social meetings are well attended, and productive of much good.

American-French Guardian Society—The Work of the Past Year—Annual Sermon.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the American-French Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless was commemorated last evening at the Presbyterian Church corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The edifice was filled to repletion, and many who sought admission were unable even to obtain standing room. The exercises were presided over by Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG. After singing and prayer the annual report of the Society was read, from which it appears that during the year, 332 children have been legally committed to the institution, 342 of whom have already been provided with homes by adoption, or otherwise, in families well accredited as Christian households. Since the formation of the Home many thousand children have by this agency been transferred from destitution and vicious surroundings, to comfort, purity and prosperity, temporal and spiritual. These children, many of them now grown to years of maturity, are scattered throughout this and other lands, engaged in avocations of usefulness, exerting in their turn an influence for good on the circles in which they move. Many have already entered their heavenly home.

Seven Home Industrial Schools have been in successful operation through the year, and two more are to be organized the present season. In these schools there is a daily average attendance of over a thousand children, who are clothed, fed and carefully taught in the useful branches of education and industry. Of necessity, the pupils are transient and fluctuating. While there are some who are regular attendants for a course of years, more come only for a month, or week, some only for a day. But every one receives food, clothing and teaching, the last being considered by the faithful teacher of paramount importance. Over fourteen thousand children have been on register in the several schools since their formation.

One of the objects of the Home is to afford a place and means of protection for destitute respectable young women, without employment, friends or home, and within the age and circumstances of temptation. Of this class 259 have been for a longer or shorter time inmates of the Home during the year, 222 of whom have been already sent to situations. Of the daily outside solicitors for employment also, 529 have been helped in some way to the means of livelihood. It is designed also to aid and encourage destitute American widows with small children, to avoid a separation as long as practicable, by furnishing apparel, bedding, &c., at discretion, securing remunerative employment as far as it may be obtained, and also to admonish the unwary of the moral pitfalls that often abound in the pathway of the lowly. In carrying out this purpose the doors are opened and the halls often crowded with eager applicants for aid or counsel. A thousand loaves of bread and many a warm quilt and useful garment have been bestowed upon these sorrowful women.

During the past year the supplies have been for the most part furnished in small sums—life-memberships, the gifts of Sunday Schools, juvenile societies, the avails of fairs in small towns and villages—in nearly all cases the price of self-denials or patient labors. Only one large donation has been received this year—a gift of $15,000 from Messrs. C. and H. ROSE, one-third of which, it was expressly stipulated, should be used for the current expenses of the institution, and the remainder to be appropriated to a building for the accommodation of Home Industrial School No. 2. The lots have already been purchased, and negotiations begun for the erection of a building, to be called the Rose Memorial Chapel, to be used as a school-room during the week, and a mission chapel on the Sabbath; thus carrying out in the first instance the original earnest desire and purpose of the Society that its schools may all prove the beginnings of churches.

The receipts of the Society, including balance on hand Jan. 1, 1867, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, were $65,540 77; disbursements, $57,267 50. The whole of the balance, $8,273 27, has already been absorbed in meeting the current expenses of the Society up to this date, leaving it at the present moment with an empty treasury.

Following the reading of the report was singing by the children, after which Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL delivered a sermon, taking as his text the following words from St. John: "Every man went unto his own home and Jesus went to the Mount of Olives." After explaining the circumstances of the meeting which is recorded in the text, and alluding to the fact that Jesus was without a home, the preacher dwelt at length upon the former homeless condition of the children who now receive the protection of the Society. He then spoke of the sanctity of the marriage institution, and its effect upon communities. How licentiousness had assailed and continued to assail this institution, was known to every observer of humanity. In both European and American commercial capitals, vast numbers of young men were separated from family influences altogether, and it was for the purpose of extending to them the social and moral benefits which emanate from a home circle that the Young Men's Christian Association was organized. Dr. HALL next depicted the misery and crime which resulted from a state of living where family relationship was not recognized, and urged that this class of people should receive the prompt and earnest attention of the Christian public. He also alluded to the efforts put forth by JOHN FOLK in Germany to protect and educate orphans, and appealed to the charitable community to aid the Female Guardian Society in the prosecution of its work.

The exercises closed with singing and the Benediction.

Sermon Before the Graduating Class of Columbia College Law School.

Last evening Rev. Mr. CADY, of Poughkeepsie, preached at Trinity Church the annual baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Columbia College Law School, his text being part of the second verse of the sixth chapter of St. Matthew: "Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward." The reverend gentleman commenced by showing that a man whose mind is earnestly at work upon any object can generally obtain it, provided he will make the necessary sacrifices. In regard to the study of the law, he said young men prosecuted it from various motives. Some from a desire for wealth; others for fame; some from a love of its subtleties, and others from a desire to sit on the judicial bench as dispensers of justice. If wealth was the motive which impelled them, it could be obtained, doubtless, by a close adherence to the duties of their profession. If fame was the leading object, this, too, could be obtained, but let them beware how they endeavored to obtain it as some men did, by a sacrifice of conscience and of the best qualities of their manhood. He could name lawyers who had obtained both wealth and fame, whose speeches filled the morning papers, and whose names were all powerful. But how had they attained their ends? By browbeating witnesses, by confusing the juries, by making the wrong appear the better reason, by scattering "Billingsgate" around them, and by sacrificing all the courtesy, all the honor, and all the honesty they had ever possessed. These men had attained their ends, and verily they had their reward. He besought those who heard him never to make such sacrifices as these, but to bear themselves as Christian gentlemen, and then should they not be successful in life they would still have a heart at peace with God and all the world.

American Missionary Association.

The anniversary of the American Missionary Association, which is to be held in Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening, will be addressed by Mr. LANGSTON, (colored,) Rev. LEONARD W. BACON and Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston. Of the Association it is only necessary to state that its work has been, of late years, largely in the South, among emancipated negroes, by means of missionaries and teachers, male and female. It has been remarkably successful in its operations, and the meeting to-morrow evening will no doubt be of an interesting character. Rev. Mr. BACON has recently made a brief survey of portions of the field in the Carolinas and Virginia, and will speak of what he saw.

Protestant Episcopal Mission Society.

A public meeting of this Society was held last evening in Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY presiding. There was but a small audience in attendance, but those present took a deep interest in the matters presented for consideration, and the meeting will doubtless be attended with auspicious results. Dr. MONTGOMERY, in stating the object of the gathering, referred to the meeting held two years ago in Calvary Church, from which had sprung the Midnight Mission. That organization had more than fulfilled the hopes the most sanguine had entertained, and it had now been determined to make in behalf of the City Mission the same public general appeal for lay-coöperation in its work of evangelization in the public institutions and among the outcasts of the City.

Rev. Dr. PETERS being introduced, read the annual report of the Mission Society, from which it appeared that during the past years it has preached the Gospel to 50,000 hearers in the various reformatory and punitive institutions and among the lowest outcasts. The Society has had its missionaries regularly established on Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Ward's Island, in this latter instance the Commissioners of Emigration substantially aiding the good work by paying a part of the salary of the missionary and furnishing a chapel. The benevolent institutions and asylums in the City which could be properly reached have also been regularly visited, and the several prisons given constant attention. The work in connection with St. Barnabas Chapel has been especially gratifying and extensive. Through this organization 2,465 women and children have been cared for, being furnished with 17,826 lodgings and 6,520 meals. Of the whole number coming under charge of the Chapel, 262 were provided with remunerative employment or returned to their friends. There has also been an industrial school in operation with an average daily attendance of 100 children, and a free reading-room has been lately established which has attained an average nightly attendance of 80. In addition to the work done through St. Barnabas, the Mission Society has established the Rag Pickers' School, the Seaman's Mission, the Sheltering Arms, and other agencies for carrying on its labors, and reaching the needy friendless classes at which it aims. In its work it has had the aid of 133 female, and 52 male, members of the laity, and has received $24,000, chiefly from the sale of St. George's Church in Beekman-street, and contributions by the Corporation of Trinity Church.

After the reading of the report, Revs. Drs. MORGAN and GEER made brief addresses, calling for active and general coöperation in the work of the Mission Society, upon the part of the Episcopal laity, which was as noble and self-sacrificing as any in the world, but seemed to have such veneration for the priesthood, such fear of handling things sacerdotal, that they held back from assuming even seeming clerical offices. In the great work of the Mission Society the clergy would do but little without the aid of lay-workers, and it was urged as a Christian duty that members of the Church should give all possible aid to the Society in its labors.

American and Foreign Christian Alliance of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The anniversary sermon of this Society was preached in St. Paul's Church, Fourth-avenue, last evening, by Rev. Dr. HARE, of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-avenue. The text was taken from St. John iii., 36:

> "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him."

This Society, he said, was organized to propagate the doctrine taught in the text; it was the work of Christian charity and of Christian duty to preach it everywhere. The Church of Rome, he said, had been assailed with great bitterness, but he never heard that this method had been fruitful in imparting everlasting life to its members. Many people feared and predicted the ascendency of that Church in this country, and seem to see in the future the fires of the inquisition enkindled in our own dear land. He did not share these fears; the Romish Church was declining; he neither feared nor hated her; he only pitied her. In order to quicken our zeal and encourage us in our work, let us look at the doctrine of the text. The doctrine of salvation by faith is the central doctrine taught in the Scriptures. What is saving faith? What that faith in Christ which brings everlasting life? Faith in Christ is simply coming to Christ as your Saviour. The soul under conviction of sin turns instinctively to a higher power. Only God can bring pardon and peace to the soul He has made. It is a simple act for the soul to come to Christ. No form or ceremony is necessary. No priestly intervention is wanted. All that is required is faith. Faith is everlasting life; it makes the soul one with its Creator—in harmony with God. This faith is essential to everlasting life. The simple coming to church is only a condition of salvation to sinners. The speaker said he charged it against the Roman Catholic Church that she denies and shuts out the simple doctrines of the Gospel from the souls who look to her for guidance; that she denies it to them in her teachings, and denies them the Bible in which they are taught; that she gives them other teachings, and attempts to hide her crime and conceal the darkness she is creating all around her. Baptism and priestly absolution, and even human virtue, are put in the way and in the place of simple coming to Christ. We never hear Catholic preachers pointing sinners to simple faith in Christ. They are beguiled with paintings and images and outward show and economy, which are made the vehicles for imparting false notions of Christianity. If it is our duty to stand on Pagan shores and tell the Heathen the way of life, it is also our duty to point the way to those who have been told of Christ, indeed, but instead of being drawn toward Him, have been led away in another direction. It was the bounden duty of every Christian minister to oppose in every way an ecclesiastical power that thus perverted the doctrines of Scripture and misled immortal souls from the true path that leads to eternal life. The politician who for party purposes pandered to the influence and power of the Roman Church was an enemy of his country. The parent who put his child under the teachings of her priests, voluntarily turned the child away from the path to Heaven. In conclusion, he exhorted every one, Minister and layman, man and woman, to preach on all occasions the simple doctrine of salvation by faith and by personal appeal to the Saviour. This was all sufficient. As long as Protestantism clung to this simple doctrine it would suffer no dangers or defects. This was the essential point in Christian doctrine, and was all powerful to save the world.

New-York Union Theological Seminary.

The anniversary exercises of the New York Union Theological Seminary were held last evening at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Contrary to the custom at anniversary exercises at many other institutions, where the professors hear addresses from the graduates, last evening the professors were the speakers, the students those immediately addressed. The church was filled in every part, the graduates, some forty in number, occupying seats near the chancel. The opening address, after sacred song and the reading of the Scriptures, was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who is one of the directors of the Seminary. The Doctor's discourse was directed to the instruction of the graduates in the duties of their vocation. He told them that these were the requisites taught by Peter to the Galatians—faith, godliness, virtue, temperance, reference, love and charity. The address was an earnest one, replete with eloquence. Dr. ADAMS was followed by the venerable Prof. SKINNER in a discourse having a like object to that preceding—the instruction of the graduates in the duties upon which they were about to enter. He classified these duties under three heads—they were to preach Christ, to seek that ability to work which was given by the spirit of God, and to exercise the utmost diligence in their work. Upon each of these the reverend gentleman discoursed at length, and concluded by bidding the graduates an affectionate farewell and "God bless you." The exercises closed with the singing of a portion of the 72d hymn by the choir and congregation.

Catholic Church of the Transfiguration.

The Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott-street, has lately been enlarged and beautified, having, among other enrichments, added to it a beautiful altar of rare marbles, which alone cost over $1,500. Yesterday the church was solemnly reopened for Divine service by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, attended by many of the Catholic clergymen of the City and neighborhood. After the celebration of High Mass and the usual dedicatory services of the Catholic Church, the Archbishop preached an eloquent sermon. The church was densely crowded.

The Relations of Spirits to Men—Sermon by Rev. Chauncey Giles.

Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES lectured last night on "The Relations of Spirits to Men," at his church in Thirty-fifth-street. After showing the intimate connection between spirit and matter, and that all force to be observed in matter must have its origin in the spiritual world, he proceeded to explain the nature of the communications between spirits and men. He said that spirits always entered into the thoughts of men. They are drawn to men in the first place by a similarity of affection, and repelled by dissimilarity. Every medium knows the effect of the presence of a man of strong and resolute will in a circle—how it prevents all communications. Entering thus into our own thoughts, they teach us nothing new. They only explore deeper than we can. They confirm us in our own persuasions and thus lead us into danger. Such persuasions do not come from heaven, but from this world, and therefore cannot lead us to heaven. Such intercourse must be dangerous; and particularly as the spirits have power to lead us to destruction. They can take possession of the bodies as they did in the Lord's time, in the case of the men who mutilated themselves with knives, &c. Many can enter one man's mind, as in the case of the seven the Lord cast out of Mary Magdalen and the legion out of the Gaderine. Mr. GILES closed with the statement that the spiritual world is the real world, and the source of all power; that it is near and around us; that we are in conjunction, though not conscious of it, with spirits, and they are with us now, but that the Lord has protected us from open intercourse with them in order to preserve our freedom. He gives us His Word to guide us, but leads us without interfering with our own power and independence.

The Troubles in the Church of the Redemption.

Yesterday the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redemption in Fourteenth street was open as usual, and services were performed by Rev. URIAH SCOTT, the Pastor. After the sermon Mr. SCOTT said that the troubles in which the Church had been involved were progressing toward a settlement. On the previous Sunday the Church had been closed by the efforts of an individual in office, and an appeal to the Courts had to be made by the Church. This was not done through any spirit of litigation or desire to stir up strife, but simply for the purpose of maintaining the rights of the congregation, and those rights they would continue to maintain. For himself, he should go about among his congregation as heretofore, notwithstanding any opposition he might meet with, and should endeavor to fulfil all the duties of a Christian Pastor. He desired no approbation but that of Him, whose approval outweighs a world of censure, and outvalues a universe of applause.

Lexington-Avenue M. E. Church.

The services in this church yesterday were of an unusual character. Instead of the regular preaching services there was a general prayer meeting all day. According to a public invitation given by the pastor, Rev. W. H. EVANS, through the daily papers of Saturday, a very large number of the praying men of the different Methodist Churches of this City and elsewhere were present and took part in the services, which consisted mainly of singing, praying and speaking. After opening the meeting in the morning by giving out the hymn beginning "All hail the power of Jesus' name" and offering prayer the pastor stated that this church, heretofore a pewed church, was now free, and that the unusual services of the day were designed as a sort of inaugural of the new system. He said he was very glad of the privilege of occasionally vacating his pulpit and saying to his brethren of the pews—the laymen—"Come into the altar, stand up before the people and preach." In his opinion there was not enough of this done. The great want of the Church he thought to be a saving power in the world, was lay preaching. So far as mere preaching was concerned, warning sinful men to flee from the wrath to come, every Christian ought to be, and was as much bound to be a preacher as he. After a few remarks he passed the meeting over into the hands of the laymen, to be conducted by them. The services were very interesting, and the congregation very large, especially that of the evening. A very useful and prosperous career is predicted for this church. Messrs. A. T. BRIGGS and J. W. BARKER, well known Methodist laymen, have recently come in with this people, and been made members of the Board of Trustees.

John-street M. E. Church.

Yesterday morning Rev. W. H. DE PUY preached an able sermon at the John-street M. E. Church, selecting for his text the words found in the 24th chapter, 22d verse, of Matthew. In the evening Rev. HENRY JACKSON, missionary for seven years in India, delivered an interesting address on mission life in that country. Mr. JACKSON was born in England, but spent his early years in India. He was educated in a Canada college, and entered the missionary field under the auspices of the American Missionary Society. His subject last evening was illustrated with drawings, heathen images, &c., and his discourse was listened to with marked attention.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Last evening, Capt. SLOTT, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was proceeding down town aboard an Eighth-avenue car. While *en route*, a man named JOHN GOODBODY entered the vehicle while in an intoxicated condition and began conducting himself in a very disorderly manner. Capt. SLOTT arrested the man and started with him for the Station House, whither he was followed by EDWARD GOODBODY, a brother of the prisoner. When near the corner of One-hundred-and-fifteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, Capt. SLOTT, hearing a shout behind him, looked around, when EDWARD dealt him a powerful blow on the head with a slung shot. Doorman ROFF, of the Twentieth Precinct, happening to be near by, went to the Captain's assistance, and both men were secured and taken to the Thirtieth Precinct Station House, where they were locked up. They will be taken before Justice KELLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, this morning. Capt. SLOTT's wounds are painful, but not serious.

DIED OF INJURIES.—WILLIAM JACKSON, a boy 15 years of age, was struck on the head with a stone by another boy, named WILLIAM HESTER, on the 26th of last month, and suffered from the effects of his wound until last evening, when he died. Dr. GALLAGHER, the attending physician, gave a burial permit; but Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, annulled it, and notified the Coroner to hold an inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Saturday evening THEODORE FREDERICK, aged 7 years, and living at No. 9 First-street, was playing among some machinery in front of his residence, when a large iron wheel fell upon his chest. He died yesterday morning from the injuries received. The Coroner was notified of the occurrence.

MINOR ITEMS.—Last evening MARGARET PEPPER, aged 50 years, was run over and severely injured by a horse ridden by THOMAS DUNN. She was taken home.... At noon yesterday JAMES FARRELL, living at No. 409 Second-avenue, was taken with a fit of coughing, and died before medical assistance could be procured.... MARY DEVENY fell down stairs at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue and broke her leg yesterday afternoon.... At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of a still-born child was found in First-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. It was removed to the Twenty-first Precinct Station House and the Coroner notified.... Last evening SARAH ANN SANDERS, of No. 262 Rivington-street, was frightfully burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp she was handling.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FENIAN CONCERT.—A vocal and instrumental concert was given at Washington Hall, Broadway and Fourth streets, E. D., Saturday evening, under the auspices of Company I, Fourth Regiment I. R. A., (formerly known as the Emmet Circle.) The concert was quite a success, and the large hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience.

EXCISE VIOLATION.—JOHN GASS, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon, No. 4 Division-avenue, E. D., was last night arrested by Officer WHITENER, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of violating the 14th section of the Excise law. He was locked up.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will repeat her lecture on "Idiots and Women" to-night, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside. Prof. LORETZ, Jr., will perform on the organ some choice selections previous to the lecture.

KEROSENE OIL EXPLOSION.—About 9 o'clock last night a kerosene oil lamp exploded in the residence of DANIEL MCCULLUM, Greenpoint, and set the house on fire. The flames were extinguished with slight loss. Nobody injured.

FIRE.—Shortly after 1 P. M. yesterday the factory of SIMMONS BROTHERS, situated at the foot of North Thirteenth-street., E. D., took fire from a retort, and was consumed with its contents. Loss $5,000. No insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

FEROCIOUS ASSAULTS.—Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, as Mr. JACOB CONRADI, a prominent iron founder, was returning to his home in Belmont-avenue, Newark, he was set upon by a stranger in a most savage manner and received several severe contusions on the head, inflicted with a stone which the fellow had tied up in the end of a handkerchief, and also a cut in the hand from a knife. Just at this time, Officer WYMAN came up and took the man in custody. Upon arriving at the Police Station he gave his name as DAVID WALTER, a native of Germany, 28 years of age. He had just previously had a disturbance in a saloon, and the supposition is that he mistook Mr. CONRADI for the person with whom he had been quarreling..... Three young ruffians, named JAMES LYNCH, JAMES DONNELLY and GEORGE KLEINHAUS, were arrested in Newark Saturday night for assaulting and beating Mr. BERNARD FITZSIMMONS, while quietly walking down Market-street. All of the parties were committed for examination.

AN ENTIRE FAMILY POISONED.—On Saturday afternoon Dr. G. W. DOUGLAS, wife and three children, residing on the Pike Road, near Third-avenue, East Newark, were taken ill with vomiting, cramps and all the symptoms resulting from poison. The family had partaken freely of fish for dinner, which Mrs. DOUGLAS had purchased from a fish-monger. One of the children grew worse, and died yesterday morning. The belief is that they had been poisoned by eating the fish. Coroner SHEPARD, of East Newark, was notified, and ordered a *post-mortem* examination, and the contents of the stomach will be analyzed. The other members of the family, although in a low condition, were still alive at 9 o'clock last night.

The Steamer Stonewall—Interesting Particulars of Her Voyage.

From the Washington Express, May 9.

This morning Secretary WELLES received advices in relation to the steamer *Stonewall*, sold by the Government to the Japanese. The *Stonewall* arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on March 13, in forty days from Callao. She was twenty-six days under sail. She was to sail from Honolulu on the 24th of March, and it was expected she would reach Yokohama, Japan, by the 1st of May. All the officers and crew were well.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. W. LEANNARDA, we have the following information, derived from private letters received by him from MARTIN J. CASEY, Esq., on board the vessel:

"She left Montevideo on the first of December. A severe storm on the 7th carried away her iron bulwarks aft. The ship behaved well during the gale. She entered the Straits of Magellan on the 11th. She anchored in Possession Bay, and while lying there two horsemen came down to the beach and raised a flag. An armed boat was sent to them which brought them aboard. One of them proved to be Col. MCDOUGAL, formerly of Indianapolis, Indiana, who is now living with the Patagonian Indians, and has been for a long time. The other was the Chief CASHMERE, a gigantic fellow, six feet six, though he is smaller than the average of the tribe. Both of them were in rags, but Col. MCDOUGAL said he was well satisfied. He has three white men with him, one of whom was sick, and it was to procure medicines that they came aboard. He was surprised on coming aboard to find the vessel was commanded by his old friend Capt. BROWN, who immediately recognized him. In return for medicines, clothing, provisions, etc., the tribe presented the ship's officers with a young lion, several ostriches, eggs, and a couple of guanacas. The men and women are excellent horse riders. They are from six to eight feet in height, and wear nothing but the skin of a guanaca.

On the other side of the straits lies Punta Arenas, a Spanish convict settlement, the natives of which are dwarfs, from four to four-and-a-half feet in height, and are miserable-looking savages. They are cannibals, and consider the wearing of clothing an extravagant vanity.

Christmas Day they passed into the Pacific Ocean, and made Valparaiso after thirty-six days' run from Montevideo. Here three seamen were left behind, they having overstayed their time. Everything is very cheap here, the choicest beef 1½ cents per pound. A whole sheep can be bought for 50 cents. They have city railroad cars. Owing to the war with Spain the Chilian authorities would like to have purchased the vessel, and would have given for her twice what she cost.

After leaving Valparaiso, another storm was experienced, during which one of the ship's boats was carried away, and she had her bulwarks stove. Callao was reached in eight days, and it was expected to reach Yokohama by the 1st of May. One of the crew, WILLIAM LOMAX, colored, died off Valparaiso.

Interesting Discovery in Natural History.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, May 9.

At a meeting of the Portland Society of Natural History, held May 7, a number of interesting statements, in relation to the occurrence of our native plants and animals, were made. The most interesting and remarkable event of the evening was the presentation of a Pteropod, (*Clione borealis*,) a marine animal of the Arctic Seas, which has been discovered by Mr. C. B. FULLER in large quantities in our harbor. This animal belongs to a division of the Mollusca called Pteropoda, or "Wing-foot," from the swimming appendages which resemble the organs of flight in birds. Only six species are known to occur on the coast from the Arctic seas to Georgia. They are most abundant in the extreme Northern or Southern oceans. Some possess a delicate glassy or horny shell, while the Clione is entirely naked, and of a consistency not much greater than that of the common jelly-fish. It is a very singular sight to observe their evolutions in a jar of sea-water. The Clione moves with a deliberate and graceful motion of its wings—almost recalling the action of a dexterous human swimmer. The Limacina, another Pteropod observed by Mr. FULLER and collected with the Clione, uses its wings much more nervously, and gambols about the jar like a miniature and half-fledged robin. It is not known that the Clione has ever been seen so far to the southward before. PACKARD reports reports it as abundant on the coast of Labrador.

The Alcohol Frauds in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, May 9.

In the case of the United States *vs.* JAMES WHALEN et al., the jury have returned a verdict of guilty against N. PORTER CLEAVES and JOSEPH A. BOYDEN, who are charged with having conspired to get liquors out of bond without paying the special tax. R. M. MORSE, Jr., counsel for BOYDEN, moved an arrest of judgment and one week's time in which to prepare a motion for a new trial, which was granted. In these cases the extreme penalty of the law is a fine of $10,000 and two years' imprisonment. Mr. WRIGHT will be held as a witness in the trial of FRANK E. SANDERSON, Deputy Collector in the Third District, and JOHN E. CASSIDY, parties who are implicated, which will soon take place.

A DIVORCE SUIT REVIVED.—About a year ago Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS brought a suit for a divorce from her husband, BENJ. F. THOMAS, alleging that on the bridal tour he had allowed her to catch cold, and that on various other occasions he neglected to have a fire made for her. The Court refused to grant the decree, as there were not sufficient grounds. Mr. THOMAS now comes into court and asks for a divorce because his wife has absented herself for about a year. She demands alimony, stating that she is compelled to live upon the charity of her friends.—*St. Louis Democrat, May 8.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94 for money, and 92⅞@92¾, for the account, ex-dividend.

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	70¾
Erie Railway shares	46
Illinois Centrals	95¾
Atlantic and Great Western	32

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, May 9.

The Bourse opens firmer. Rentes, 69 francs 40 centimes, or 18 centimes higher than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet, and the sales of the day will not exceed 7,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady. Flour, however, is firm, but quotably unaltered; the last sales of Western Canal were made at 36s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Barley is nominal at 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Corn 39s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 48s. ℔ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. Beef, 115s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess; Pork, 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 70s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 50s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum quiet at 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon; Spirits Petroleum. 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9.

Sugar is firmer, but quotably unaltered. The last sales were made at 27s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £35 10s. per ton. Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94 for money, and 92⅞ for the account ex-dividend.

American securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70⅝@70¾
Erie Railway Shares	46
Illinois Centrals	95¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 9.

United States Five-twenties close at 75¾@75⅞ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, May 9.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 69 francs 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes easier with a decline of a fraction on American descriptions. The sales have not been so heavy as was estimated at the opening, aggregating 6,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	12⅛d.@12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12⅜d.@12½d.

There is nothing doing in Cotton to arrive.

The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay for this port, since the last report up to May 2, have been 42,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes quiet. Corn, 39s. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 48s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour 36s. 6d ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closes dull and steady. Beef 115s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork quiet at 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard firm at 70s. ℔ cwt. Cheese 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon 50s. ℔ cwt. for the Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow has declined to 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine declined to 31s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed 44s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9.

Sugar 27s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil £35 10s. ℔ ton. Sperm Oil £95 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 9.

Petroleum closed quiet at 44½ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 9.

The following are the closing prices of merchandize for the week: SUGAR, 7¾c.@8¾c. per aroba for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¾c. for Nos. 7 to 10 Muscovadoes; stock scarce; fair to good refining, 7½c.@8c.; fair to good grocery grades, 8c.@8½c.; prime to choice do., 9c.@9½c. MOLASSES, 4¾@5 reals ℔ keg for clayed, and 5¾@6 for Muscovado. BEESWAX in good demand at former prices. FREIGHTS without decided change; tonnage is scarce. BACON 15c.@16c. ℔ ℔. BUTTER 26c.@34c. ℔ ℔. SHOOKS, $8 50@$9 for a box, $2 25@$2 50 for a hogshead. FLOUR, $12 50@$13 ℔ bbl. HAMS, 20c. ℔ ℔. dry salted, and 23c. for sugar curgd. LARD is in good demand at 18½c.@19c. ℔ ℔. in tierces, and 20c.@20½c. in 25lb. tins. LUMBER, $28@$29 ℔ 1,000 feet for White Pine, and $19@$23 for Pitch Pine. POTATOES, $4 50@$5 ℔ bbl.

Domestic Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 9.

FLOUR is in moderate demand and the market is steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75@$13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 for Double Extra. WHEAT lower; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 38; 12,500 bushels No. Milwaukee Club on private terms, but known to be at lower figures, and 2,700 bushels do., in car lots, at $2 40. CORN in moderate demand; sales 10,000 bushels Yellow Illinois at $1 11; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 09½; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana, to arrive, at $1 09, and 4,400 bushels do., in car lots, at $1 10. RYE scarce; sales 3,000 bushels, in bond, at $1 20, in gold. PEASE in demand; sales 3,000 bushels afloat at $1 35. in bond. CORN MEAL at $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $33@$35. SHIPSTUFFS, $38@$40. MIDDLINGS, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 40c., Wheat at 9½c. and Corn 7½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—107,000 bushels Wheat, 67,600 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Peas, 280,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—12,200 bushels Wheat, 18,700 bushels Corn, 13,800 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,600 bushels Peas, and 2,800,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 9.

FLOUR—Upper grades dull; lower grades and Spring Extras in fair demand; Spring Extras, $9@$11 25. WHEAT dull and declined ¾c.: No. 1, $2 19@$2 20; No. 2 quiet at $2 06@$2 13. CORN fairly active, but prices are fairly steady; No. 1, 93½c.; No. 2 and New, 92c.@92½c. OATS dull at 69c.@60½c. RYE dull at $1 75 for No. 1. BARLEY in fair demand at $1 27@$1 38 for No. 2, in store. PORK dull at $28 25@$28 50. LARD inactive at 19c. BULK MEATS dull; sales at 11½c. for Shoulders. SUGAR-CURED HAMS quiet and steady at 19c. for Smoked and Canvassed. LIVE HOGS moderately active and declined 10c.@15c. on light; sales at $8 25@$8 50 for Medium; Extra Choice, $8 75@$10 60. COTTON dull and neglected. FREIGHTS more active; Corn to Buffalo, 3c.@3¼c.; Wheat to Oswego, 8c. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 105,500 do. Corn, 59,000 do. Oats, 4,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—19,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 do. Corn, 64,000 do. Oats, 5,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 9.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Double Extra, $9 50@$10 75. WHEAT firm, at $2 75@$2 87½ for Prime to Choice Fall; Spring dull; No. 2 at $2 10; No. 1 at $2 15. CORN declined; sales at 89c.@93c. for Fancy; White, 75c. OATS heavy; sales at 78c.@81c. BARLEY, $2 62½. RYE firm, at $1 80@$1 85. PORK dull, at $28 50@$29. BACON—Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. LARD dull. WHISKY dull, at $2 15. LIVE STOCK unchanged; Cattle, $5@$8 50, gross; Sheep, $2 75@$7 50 per head. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

COTTON quiet at 32c.@33c. for Middling. PETROLEUM declined; Crude at 15c.; Refined, 29c.@29½c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $8 50; Extras at $9 25@$10; North Western Extra Family, $10 25@$11 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $11@$12 50; Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT unchanged. RYE steady at $1 90@$1 95. CORN in good request; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow at $1 26; Mixed Western, $1 22@$1 25. OATS steady at 90c. for Chicago, 95c.@98c. for Southern. COFFEE dull; Rio at 12½c.@17½c. SUGAR advancing; Cuba at 11c.@11¾c. for refining grades. PROVISIONS less firm.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 9.

FLOUR dull; City Ground Spring selling at $10 75. WHEAT lower and quiet; sales 21,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 14; 7,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee on private terms. CORN dull and lower; sales, morning, 25,000 bushels Western at $1 02½; afternoon, 6,000 bushels Western at $1. OATS—Asking 77c., and no buyers. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 153,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. FREIGHTS, 13c. on Corn to New-York.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 9.

TOBACCO firm; sales 2,132 hhds. Leaf at full rates; Common Lugs, $5 75@$6 75; heavy, $7 50@$8; Fair Leaf, $17 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 75@$9 ... $7 25@$8 60. OATS 78c.@80c. CORN 90c.@92c. RYE $2 10@$2 15. MALT, $2 85@$2 90. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 19½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12c.@13c.; Sides, 17c.@17½c. COTTON, 29c.@30c. for Middling. WHISKY dull and nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 9.

COTTON dull and lower; Middlings, 30½c.; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 797 bales; exports, 4,394 bales. Sterling Exchange, 154½c.@151¾c.; New-York Sight, ¼ per cent. premium. GOLD, 41. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9 50@$10; Choice, $12 75@$14. CORN firm at $1 03. OATS firm at 80c. OATS firm at $18@$21. PORK dull at $29 50. BACON easier; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. LARD firm; tierce, 20c.; keg, 21c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 9.

FLOUR dull and unchanged, and demand light. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1, $2 35. CORN dull at 90c. RYE dull. BARLEY dull and unchanged. OATS dull. COTTON dull and nominal. MESS PORK offered at $28. BULK MEATS 12¾c.@14½c. BACON—13¼c. for Shoulders; 16c.@17c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD 18½c. GOLD 139½, buying.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 3c.; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 61. CORN declined ½c.; sales of No. 1 at 95c.@96c., closing at 95¾c. OATS declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 at 75c. RYE scarce. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 9.

FLOUR very dull; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9 75@10 50; Medium, $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $2 16½; No. 2 at $2 08. CORN dull at 94c. for shelled. OATS firm; 64c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 9.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 120 bales; exports, 34 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. PORK, $29 25@$30. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. BULK SHOULDERS, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD, 20c.@21c. CORN, $1 02@$1 05. OATS, 82c.@85c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 9.

COTTON dull; Middling, 31c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $3@$3 10; Pennsylvania, $2 90@$3. CORN dull; White, $1 17; Yellow, $1 25. OATS active; Western, 80c.; Pennsylvania, 85c.@90c. RYE dull at $1 95. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 9.

Mining stocks are lower. Crown Point, $2,600; Gould & Curry, $535; Hale & Norcross, $1,100; Ophir, $170; Yellow Jacket, $1,429; Belcher, $355; Chollar Potosi, $235; Empire Mill, $275; Imperial, $248; Kentuck, $465; Savage, $156; Overman, $132.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 9.

COTTON dull, but little doing; sales 100 bales; Middling nominal at 30½c.; receipts, 86 bales; exports, 71 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 9.

COTTON—Market closes dull and nominal; sales 50 bales; receipts, 38 bales; exports, 823 bales.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, May 9.

COTTON flat; sales 105 bales; receipts, 664 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 9.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24½; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 5⅞. Gold, 140⅜.

[Advertisement.]
Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN, of this City, can testify that the Burglar Alarm Telegraph saved his house from being robbed. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Science may point with pride to this truly useful invention, the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]
Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures coughs and colds instanter.

[Advertisement.]
If every one used Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, coughs and colds would soon be unknown.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	May 12	New-York	Hamburg.
Colorado	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
China	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	May 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	May 16	New-York	London.
Caledonia	May 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	May 16	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	May 14	New-York	Havana.
Virgo	May 14	New-York	VeraCruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—Mrs. Cummings and daughter, D. C. Pentz, W. Jacobs. Mrs. L. Goldberg, Miss Hattrick, J. Spring, J. Spirey, D. Harris, J. Neilson, Miss Polk and maid, Miss Weeks, Mrs. Sneed and 2 children, Miss Hannah O'Neil, John Martin, Mrs. H. Martin, Miss Warnock, M. Hirsch, Lewis Lilienthal, Chas. Sylvester, Mr. Higgins, Miss McLaughlin, J. C. Daggan, John Sammis, J. Haley, W. S. Smith, F. H. Williams, L. V. Vedder, Rev. J. A. Copp, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Harbraugh, wife and daughter, J. W. Truman, wife and child, H. C. Prescott, P. Schiff, E. Bogarty, C. P. Roberts, Mrs. H. L. Benning and daughter, E. B. Hardenburg and wife, S. S. Hoe, S. D. Housemann, Mr. Ramser, James A. Bacon, and 20 in the steerage.

MAY 10—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool, &c.*—Charles Dyett, James Holloway, Mrs. Craze and child, Mrs. Gallagher. From Halifax—Miss Armstrong, Miss Smith. Rev. W. Smith, Dr. J. Mihill, Mrs. Mihill, Master Mihill, A. Biglow, W. Mann, Mr. Bruce, H. De Wolf, Mr. Donald, T. Bananko, W. Kudda, N. Hunter, Andrew Harrington.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon rises... 11 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 10 46 | Gov. Island. 11 35 | Hell Gate .. 12 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 12.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.) Halcrow, Liverpool April 25, Queenstown 26th, and Halifax May 8, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. April 26, off the Head of Kinsale, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool; 27th, 3 A. M., 55 miles west of Fastnet, signalized steamship City of Paris, do.; same day, 1:15 P. M., 125 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Cuba, do.; 30th, lat. 48 34, lon. 28 30, passed steamship Etna, do.; May 2, lat. 45 35, lon. 39 40, passed ship Victoria and bark Undine, (Br.,) bound west; 4th, lat. 43 16, lon. 48 30, passed one of Williams & Guion's steamers, bound east; 10th, no lat. &c., passed steamships Louisiana, Columbia and City of Boston, bound east; same date, 95 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed Dutch bark Clarissa, bound west; same time, passed Brem. bark showing signal No. 35, bound west.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. May 8, 35 miles south of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship H. Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Electra, Ney, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamer United States, Davis Fall River

Ship Molocka, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Hawthorne, Liverpool March 18, via Savannah 6 ds., with salt to Dearborn Bros.

Bark Lizzie Morrow, (of St. John, N. B.,) Baker, Newport, Eng., 56 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had westerly gales up to the Banks, and since that time has had light N. E. winds and calms.

Bark Arizona, (of Stockton,) Conant, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Has had light N. E. winds on the coast.

Bark Warren Ordway, (of Newburyport,) Hoyt, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Sullivan, for Boston.

Bark Quindaro, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Stanwood, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.

Brig William, Coffin, Indianola, Texas, April 3, with mdse. to Tupper & Beattie. Has had head winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Jayne, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar to P. Hanford.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turks Island,) Jones, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Dirigo, (of Boston,) Clark, Wilmington, N. C., via Fort Fisher, with ordnance to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Wicks, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to Eppenger, Russell & Co.

Schr. Minerva, Dissosway, Charleston, S. C., 8 ds., with timber to A. Bell's Sons.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Cook, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. Clark.

Schr. Grasmere, (Dan.,) Krage, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar to Roach Bros. & Coffey.

Schr. Samuel Eddy, Letts, Jacksonville, Fla., via Charleston, S. C., 11 ds., with lumber to Eppenger, Russel & Co.

Schr. S. S. Vaughn, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Hudson.

Schr. Helen J. Holway, (of Machias,) Ingalls, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Setagawa, (of Gloucester,) Bryant, Matanzas 9 ds., with fruit to Meacham & Farnham.

Schr. Nor' Wester, (of Gloucester,) Foster, Havana 10 ds., with fruit to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. R. O. Thomas, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Somers & M. D. Scull, (of Great Egg Harbor.) Steelman, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. John P. McDermott, Mullen, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. H. P. Gibson, Lincoln, Philadelphia, for Brewster, Me.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Case, Philadelphia, for Stonington.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Mahan, Wrightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Avail, Pierce, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Greene County Tanner, Hyde, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ballot Box, Tilson, Galveston via Key West 14 ds., with cotton and lumber to G. G. Youngs.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Philadelphia, for Bristol.

Schr. Rhode Island, Lent, Virginia.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rush Haley, Perry, Norwich.

Schr. Hannah, Burton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Daniels, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill Brantford.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. M. Smith, Preston, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Wells, New-Haven.

Schr. Sterling, Hase, Norwich.

Schr. California, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarves, Bridgeport.

Schr. Elizabeth Allen, Seges, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen, Berry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Means, Bounce, New-Haven

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. Branscom, Branscom, New-Haven.

Schr. James Holdane, Holdane, Bridgeport.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.

Schr. Scud, Aoman, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. Perine, Shiffield, Philadelphia, for Stonington.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Pougkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. Henry Cole, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth, Warner, Virginia.

Schr. Francis French, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. E. H. Clark, Andrews, Virginia.

Schr. Two Sisters, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph, Albinson, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Conover, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 10—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Kearsarge, New-Orleans; barks Western Ocean, Liverpool; Acacia, Matanzas; G. W. Rosevelt, Sagua; R. R. Walker, Cuba; brigs Zenervon, Rotterdam; Rainbow, Gonaives; Moonlight, Cardenas; J. Polledo, Matanzas; Queen of the West, Cienfuegos; schrs. Franconia, Ponce; Wings of the Morning, Matanzas; Hannah F. Baker, Mobile; Granite State, New-York.

CHARLESTON, May 10—Arr. schr. J. A. Crocker, Fall River for Bucksville, S. C.; put in disabled. She reports speaking the schr. Walton, from Portland, with the loss of the Captain and two men overboard.

Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York; bark Sitka, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10—Passed up for Baltimore, ship Manongo, from Londonderry; schr. Frances, from the West Indies; brig S. Phillips, Rio; bark Minderva, St. Jago; brig Frances Jane, Rio.

Passed out, brig Dudley, schr. Water Lily.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9—Arr. last night, steamship Oregonian, from Panama.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboat Red Jacket, which was burnt and sunk at Elizabethport, N. J., on the night of the 23d ult., was pumped out and raised this morning by the wrecking steamers John Fuller and Louis.

The steamer Elm City struck on the rocks at Hell Gate yesterday, but came off immediately without sustaining any damage.

The bark Irma, Cummins, from Sagua, before reported, has cargo consigned to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master.

The bark Blanch Howe, Ingersoll, from Sagua, before reported, is consigned to Miller & Houghton.

Spoken, &c.

M. Carlette—schr., from Matanzas for New-York, May 3, off Cape Florida.

Wm. McDonald—fishing schr., of Boothbay, May 8, off the Capes of Delaware, fishing.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, April 23, bark Banshee, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Curtis Tilton, for Philadelphia next day.

At St. Croix, April 24, whal. schr. Abicon Brown, of Provincetown, 3 months out, with 200 bbls. oil. 25th, U. S. steamers De Soto, Saco and Shawmut, all well.

At Mayaguez, P. R., April 28, brig Wardale, for Baltimore, ldg.; schr. Breeze, for New-York, do.

At Sagua, April 20, bark Howard, (Br.,) for Philadelphia next day.

At Trinidad, Cuba, April 18, bark Casco, for New-York; brig J. Clark, for do. in 12 days.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

FINE LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS; CORNICES, TASSELS, GIMPS, FRINGES, AND TRIMMINGS; TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, EMBROIDERED AND IN TAPESTRY; WINDOW SHADES, TO ORDER, IN HOLLAND, OR WITH GILT BORDERS; LINENS, TOWELINGS, DOYLIES, SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASINGS, THE WHOLE OF WHICH ARE OFFERED AT PRICES UNDENIABLY LOW.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW FOURTH-ST.

CHINA, GLASS,
PLATED WARE,
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FISH AND PROVISIONS.

Wholesale buyers
will find our stock unequaled,
in quality, variety and cheapness.
GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 257 Washington-st., corner of Murray-st.

Mackerel,	Shoulders,	Fancy brands
Codfish,	Beef,	Cincinnati Hams,
Pollock,	Tongues,	Fancy brands
Shad,	Lard,	New-York City do.
Whitefish,	Butter,	Extra Sugar-cured
Bluefish,	Cheese,	Western do.,
Salmon,	Vinegar,	Hard White Lard for
Herring,	Salt,	Summer use.
Halibut,	Snuff,	Sugar-cured Summer
Pork,	Soap,	Beef, bagged and in
Hams,		tight tierces.

Extra Refine Kerosene.

RUPTURED PERSONS NOTIFIED.
DR. J. A. SHERMAN,
Artistic Surgeon, respectfully notifies his patients and the large number of afflicted persons who have called at his office during his absence, anxious to receive the aid of his experience, that he has returned from his professional visit to Havana, and will be prepared to receive them at his office, No. 697 Broadway.
Dr. Sherman's inventions are the only established, secure and comfortable radical curatives for Hernia or Rupture, in its varied forms and stages, in persons of every age, without regard to the duration of the disease.
Dr. Sherman is the founder of the "Marado Grande," Havana, Cuba, established several years since for the treatment, by his method, of this most terrible of all human afflictions, where, from the good result of his personal attention, the afflicted, rather than trust themselves to the care of his pupils, await his periodical visits.
Descriptive circulars, with photographic likenesses of cases cured and other particulars, mailed on receipt of two postage stamps.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
FROM AUCTION.
Velvet and Brussels, also 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats and mattings, at a wonderful reduction in prices.
N. B.—2,000 pieces fancy, white and checked mattings, 25 to 50 cents per yard, by the piece.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

OFFICE & COUNTER RAILINGS
BRONZE, CAST IRON AND WIRE.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Imitation Ivory Goods.
Great Improvements made: 3 New Patents received.
MARTINGALE RINGS, $18 and $20 single gross.
SHEET BUTTONS, red, white, blue, $4 per gross.
BILLIARD BALLS, $9 and $10 per set.
CHECKS, $8, $10 and $12 per 100.
Also, a great variety of Ivory, Pearl and Gilt Sleeve Buttons, $18 to $150 per gross pair.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
MACE'S Charcoal-filled Refrigerators are sold by first-class house-furnishing, hardware and stove stores throughout the City and country.
None genuine unless having MACE'S on the Directions. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 111 and 113 East Houston-st., near the Bowery.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 321, May 9, 1868.
6, 23, 12, 3, 67, 61, 77, 46, 26, 22, 11, 21, 65.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 322, May 9, 1868.
36, 14, 73, 48, 31, 39, 35, 30, 7, 17, 25, 11, 33.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 373, May 9, 1868.
73, 47, 60, 39, 43, 5, 76, 40, 37, 20, 28, 78, 74.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 374, May 9, 1868.
61, 71, 50, 40, 43, 30, 9, 42, 76, 18, 78, 47, 16.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—INFORMATION furnished and prizes cashed in gold by GARBUELA & CO., No. 14 Cedar-st., New-York.